

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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JAPAN

USSR Confirms Cancellation of Gromyko-Abe Talks	C 1
Gromyko's Absence From U.N. Session Draws Reaction	C 1
Evidence of 'Weak Position' [AFP]	C 1
Nakasone Expresses 'Regrets'	C 2
NHK Analyzes KAL Pilot's Last Communication	C 2
USSR Embassy Rejects KAL Compensation Note	C 3
Soviet Salvage Operations Underway at Crash Site	C 3
Submersibles Involved in Effort	C 3
Object Reportedly Recovered	C 4
Soviets Confirm Salvage Activities [AFP]	C 4
Diet Discussion Centers on KAL Incident, Tanaka	C 5
USSR Scientist Seeks Asylum; Awaits Departure	C 5
Government Liberalizes Grapefruit Juice Imports	C 6

NORTH KOREA

Yi Pom-sok's Remarks on Reagan Visit Denounced [VRPR]	D 1
VRPR Denounces Remarks by S. Korea's Labor Minister	D 2
South Korean Coastal Police Drill Condemned	D 3
NODONG SINMUN Comments on Pusan Police Meeting [14 Sep]	D 3
South Korea Called Typical U.S. Colony	D 4
KCNA Notes Detention of U.S. Diplomat in USSR	D 5
NODONG SINMUN Urges Opposition to IPU in Seoul [18 Sep]	D 5
VRPR Urges Workers, Peasants To Oppose IPU Meeting	D 7
Further Materials Relating to National Day	D 8
Cuban Meeting	D 8
Receptions in Socialist Countries	D 9
Other Socialist Meetings	D 10
Socialist Photo Exhibits	D 10
Hungarian Delegation Departs [MTI]	D 11
NODONG SINMUN Editorial [19 Sep]	D 11
Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Pays Visit	D 15
Arrival 12 Sep	D 15
Meeting With Ho Tam	D 15
Ho Tam Hosts Banquet	D 15
Ho Tam's Banquet Remarks	D 15
Talks With Ho Tam	D 16
Conteh Departs	D 16
DFRF-CPRF Letter of Appeal to South, Abroad	D 16

SOUTH KOREA

KAL Victim Compensation Demands 'Realistic Target'	E 1
Japan's 'Continued Cooperation' on KAL Requested	E 1
Emergency ICAO Session Adopts Resolution on Airliner	E 1
'Pressure' Campaign To Continue	E 1
Foreign Ministry Statement Released	E 2

Editorials Praise ICAO Response to KAL Downing	E	2
'Guaranteeing' Civil Aviation Safety [SEOUL SINMUN 17 Sep]	E	2
'Watered Down' But 'Relevant' [KOREA TIMES 18 Sep]	E	4
Foreign Assembly Leaders To Attend IPU Conference	E	5
Preparations 'Well in Progress' [KOREA HERALD 16 Sep]	E	5
News Conference Postponed [KOREA HERALD 17 Sep]	E	5
Briefs: New Ambassador to Mauritania; French Visitor	E	5

KAMPUCHEA

Continued Thai Violation of Borders Charged	H	1
Thailand Warned on Consequences of Present Policy	H	1
Ambassador in Moscow Publicizes 'White Paper'	H	2
CPSU Delegation Visits Village in Kandal	H	3
Provincial Official Rejects Vietnamization 'Slander'	H	3
VODK Warns of SRV-USSR Expansionist Goals	H	5
VODK Commentary Urges Strengthened UN Role	H	6
VODK Notes Khieu Samphan's Departure for New York	H	7
Thai Paper on KPNLF Attack on Vietnamese Bases [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 15 Sep]	H	7

LAOS

PASASON Cited on KAL Airliner Incident [17 Sep]	I	1
Reagan Said To Evade Questions on Airliner	I	2
Resistance Groups Said To Debate Ties to CGDK [Bangkok MATUPHUM 12 Sep]	I	3
VODK Reports Lao Guerrillas Kill 8 Vietnamese Soldiers	I	3

THAILAND

Prasong Assesses Threat of Soviet Pacific Fleet [BANGKOK POST 17 Sep]	J	1
Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Relations With Laos	J	1
More Anticommunist Drives Slated for South [NATION REVIEW 19 Sep]	J	2
Visit by India's Bajpai Called 'Positive Sign' [NATION REVIEW 17 Sep]	J	3

VIETNAM

Foreign Ministry Condemns U.S. Moves in Lebanon	K	1
U.S. 'Hypocrisy' on KAL Affair Scored	K	1
Resolution Denounces U.S.	K	2
Socialist Party Hits U.S.	K	2
Workers Protest U.S. 'Schemes'	K	3
Truong Chinh Says PRC 'Trying To Encircle' SRV [AFP]	K	3
Radio Reports Release of 21 Chinese Nationals	K	4
Northern Border Forces Step Up Activities	K	4
Power Station Destroyed by Chinese Restored	K	4
Objections To PRC Policies Discussed	K	5
PRK's White Paper on Thai Policy Praised [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Sep]	K	7
NHAN DAN Article Scores Pol Pot's Crimes [17 Sep]	K	9

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Former Philippine Navy Officer Said To Seek Asylum	M	1
Reports Denied	M	1
Minister Notes Sanctions Applied to Aeroflot	M	1

INDONESIA

Murdani Sees No Threat From South China Sea	N	1
Western Samoan Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit	N	1
Briefs: Transmigration Figures Reported	N	1

PHILIPPINES

Fabian Ver Orders Separate Aquino Investigation	P	1
Marcos Meets Vatican Official, Urges Unity	P	1
Demonstrations Held Against Marcos in Manila [AFP]	P	1
More on Manila Demonstrations	P	2
Security Tightened	P	3
Minister Warns on Actions of 'Foreign Powers'	P	3

USSR CONFIRMS CANCELLATION OF GROMYKO-ABE TALKS

OW191121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 19 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Monday formally informed Japan of the cancellation of a scheduled meeting between Soviet First Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in New York, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Describing the cancellation as regrettable, the officials said the Japanese Government will seek a dialogue with the Soviet Union separate from the measures against the Soviet downing of a South Korean civil airliner on September 1.

Counsellor Ishenbai Abdurazakov of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo notified Minoru Tanba, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Soviet Union Division, of the cancellation quoting a TASS report Saturday. TASS said that the Soviet foreign minister was unable to go to New York because New York and New Jersey authorities refused to allow Aeroflot planes to fly into commercial airports.

Abdurazakov conveyed a message from Gromyko to Abe that the Soviet foreign minister wished to hold a meeting with Abe at another opportunity in the future, the official said. But the message did not make any firm proposal on date and place of the next meeting, they added.

Tanba was quoted as telling Abdurazakov that the cancellation was regrettable as Abe wished to explain to Gromyko the position of the Japanese Government on some important international problems. Abe had intended to bring up the JAL incident and to renew the Japanese claim to four Soviet-held northern islands at his meeting with Gromyko.

Foreign Ministry sources said the cancellation would not affect overall Japan-Soviet relations because they expected little chance of developing ties through the meeting.

During the meeting between Tanba and Abdurazakov, the Japanese official protested against the Soviet failure to implement its pledge to deliver debris of the KAL plane recovered by the Soviets, the officials said.

GROMYKO'S ABSENCE FROM U.N. SESSION DRAWS REACTIONEvidence of 'Weak Position'

OW181103 Hong Kong AFP in English 0354 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 18 (AFP) -- The cancellation of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's attendance at the U.N. General Assembly showed that the Soviet Union had admitted its "weak position" regarding the shooting down of a South Korean airliner, Foreign Ministry sources said today.

The sources regretted that the scheduled meeting in New York between Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his Soviet counterpart Mr. Gromyko had accordingly been cancelled. However, they said that Japan would endeavor to continue dialogue with the Soviet Union. It would take every possible opportunity to discuss the downing of the Korean Boeing 747, which claimed the lives of 269 people, and Japan's demand for the return of four "northern islands" off eastern Hokkaido, occupied by the Soviet Union shortly after the end of World War II.

Nakasone Expresses 'Regret'

OW190635 Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 19 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday he regretted Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will be absent from a General Assembly session of the United Nations. Speaking to reporters at the Diet, Nakasone hoped Gromyko would attend the U.N. meeting to join talks about the shooting down of a South Korean jet airliner with 269 passengers and crew members aboard by a Soviet fighter September 1.

The Soviet Union earlier informed the United Nations of Gromyko's absence from the session after U.S. state authorities rejected the landing of an Aeroflot airliner, carrying him to New York, as a protest against the downing of the South Korean airplane.

NHK ANALYZES KAL PILOT'S LAST COMMUNICATION

OW162043 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Under the extremely tense circumstances following the attack by the Soviet fighter, the pilot of the downed Korean Airlines [KAL] plane tried to tell Narita Air Communication Center that air had escaped from the cabin of his plane, resulting in rapid decompression. This has become clear from an analysis of the recorded last-minute communication between the pilot and the communication center. Here is a report by NHK Reporter Komatsu:

[Begin Komatsu recording] This tape contains the entire communications exchanged between the KAL plane and Narita Air Communications Center. I will now play the last communication which took place 39 seconds after the Soviet fighter pilot reported that he had shot down the KAL plane. [tape is played] This tape, together with the Defense Agency's radar tracking data and the recordings of the Soviet pilots' conversations, may give a clue to resolving the enigma surrounding the incident. The last communication took place at 0327 [1827 GMT] sharp, lasting for about 18 seconds. In it, the KAL plane called Narita Air Communications Center in a clear voice: "Tokyo, this is KAL 007." Narita responded, "KAL 007, this is Tokyo." The KAL pilot started with the words, "KAL 007," but the subsequent 10 seconds are indistinct because of a sudden flux of noise. [end recording]

NHK had the staff of its Technical Research Center and Masumi Suzuki, director of the Japan Acoustics Research Center, analyze the 10-second indistinct portion of the last communication the KAL plane had conducted with Narita Air Communications Center after it was attacked by a Soviet fighter. A voice analyzer and other equipment were used in this analysis.

On the results of the analysis, Mr Suzuki says: [Begin Suzuki recording] Sure enough, there are components of vowels like o and e. First there is the word "radia," followed by "Korea Air 007." When we select vowel sounds or voiced sounds, we can confirm the voice patterns of e, i, a, o and e. When we connect them with consonants, except for the blurred portion, we can first read the word "repeater." This is followed by the words "all engine," "repeat or rapid decompression," "101" and "00" -- this may mean the word "too," though I am not sure -- and "delta" in this order. I think our reading is reasonable. [end recording]

"All engine" -- meaning all the engines -- signifies that the pilot tried to say something about the engines. The next words, which sound like "rapid decompression", may be construed as signifying that the pilot tried to say that air had quickly escaped from the cabin, resulting in a state of decompression. What sounds like the numerals 101 are then recorded, whose meaning is not clear, before the whole communication abruptly ends. [tape replayed]

Mr Suzuki continues: [Begin Suzuki recording] Judging from the basic voice pattern, there is almost no change in pitch between when the plane left Anchorage and when it communicated with Narita on the way to inform the Narita center of its position [corrects himself], rather of the change in its altitude. But its final communication shows an extremely high pitch. This means that tension was high and the pilot was in a state of agitation. To be more specific, the acoustic frequencies in the first two instances were about 130, but in the last instance, the pitch was between 250 and 260, meaning the pilot shouted. [end recording]

After his plane was attacked, the pilot tried to communicate with Narita in a state of extreme agitation. An aviation authority said it is almost certain from the analysis of this communication tape that the missiles fired by a Soviet fighter destroyed the cabin sending the cabin pressure quickly down. He also assumes that the KAL plane continued to fly after the bullseye scored by the Soviet fighter and, 39 seconds later, it tried to inform Narita of what had happened.

This tape will provide a powerful clue if the ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) decides to conduct an investigation of the case during its current session.

USSR EMBASSY REJECTS KAL COMPENSATION NOTE

OW170359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 17 KYODO -- The Soviet Embassy in Tokyo has mailed back a note to the Foreign Ministry, in which the Japanese Government demanded compensation for Japanese passengers killed when the Soviets shot down a South Korean Airliner earlier this month, ministry officials said Saturday. The Foreign Ministry had sent the diplomatic note by registered mail to the Soviet Embassy last Wednesday after Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov refused to receive it in a meeting with Yoshiya Kato, director general of the ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau. The Soviet embassy also sent it back by registered mail, the officials said.

"The embassy of the Soviet Union rejects receipt of the packet sent to us by mail. The position of the Soviet Union on the matter was already explained to the Japanese Foreign Ministry," the Soviet embassy said in a letter attached to the note. Japanese officials said the Soviet Union is aware of the content of the note despite its refusal to receive it.

SOVIET SALVAGE OPERATIONS UNDERWAY AT CRASH SITE

Submersibles Involved in Effort

OW190517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Wakkanai, Hokkaido Pref., Sept 19 KYODO -- Soviet ships sent small submersible ships off Moneron Island Monday in what appeared to be their continued efforts to pick up anything related to a South Korean jetliner shot down by Soviet missiles. At least two submersibles were seen being sent down to the sea floor -- one at a point about 30 kilometers north northeast of Moneron and another at about 35 kilometers north of the same island. They were dropped from elements at a fleet of 19 Soviet ships assembled in the area where the KAL jumbo jetliner was believed to have crashed September 1 with 269 persons aboard after it was hit by missiles fired from Soviet military aircraft.

The report of soviet activities was filed by the Maritime Safety Agency's [MSA] patrol boats Rebun and Rishiri, which have been in waters west of Sakhalin. Moneron is also located west of Sakhalin. The report reaching the MSA's office here said at one area the Soviets had set up a two-meter-high red buoy indicating some work was underway.

The patrol ships reported that a Soviet salvage rescue ship also was spotted shortly before 11 a.m., carrying two submersible ships. Three American ships, including a Coast Guard ship, were also spotted dropping wire into the sea. A South Korean fishery research ship, which arrived in Wakkanai Sunday, left here Monday carrying six divers. The Korean ship is expected to conduct its own search operation in the Sea of Okhotsk.

Object Reportedly Recovered

OW170253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0244 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Wakkanai, Hokkaido Pref. Sept 17 KYODO -- A Soviet ship picked up a 10-meter-long object from sea waters where a South Korean jumbo jet is believed to have crashed after it was hit by Soviet missiles September 1, it was reported Saturday. Reports reaching the First Regional Maritime Safety Agency [MSA] headquarters said the Soviet ship hauled up the unidentified object Friday night.

The reports on the Soviet recovery of what appeared to be an object about 10 meters long were filed by the Maritime Safety Agency's patrol ship Daisetsu. However, MSA officials at Wakkanai said it was not confirmed for sure whether the item was actually pulled out from under the sea or was something that belonged to one of the Russian ships assembled at the scene. The South Korean plane carrying 269 passengers and crew members was hit by missiles fired by Soviet military aircraft after straying into Russian airspace on its flight from New York to Seoul.

The Daisetsu reported that a 12,000-ton class Soviet ship picked up the object at sea about 31 kilometers north northeast of Moneron Island. It was among 13 Russian ships assembled there in an apparent operation aimed at recovering parts of wreckage of the downed Korean aircraft. An MSA official said that judging from the types of vessels gathered at sea and the nature of their operation, the Russians undoubtedly were engaging in salvage operations.

Meanwhile, police said an aluminum alloy fragment measuring 30 centimeters long and 16.5 centimeters wide has washed ashore near Muroran on the Pacific side of Hokkaido. They said the fragment was found to be part of wall material in the cabin of an airplane, adding that it must be a broken piece of the Korean plane.

Soviets Confirm Salvage Activities

OW170511 Hong Kong AFP in English 0458 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Sept. 17 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union today admitted that its vessels were involved in salvaging operations in the area where a South Korean jetliner was believed to have crashed after it was hit by Soviet missiles on September 1. According to a report reaching the Maritime Safety Agency (MSA), a 12,000-ton Soviet rescue ship, in a single communication, told a Japanese patrol boat involved in the search for the wreckage and the 269 victims of the ill-fated plane: "Cruise at low speed. We are now engaging in a salvage operation."

The MSA officials said the Japanese patrol boat also saw the Soviet rescue ship pick up a 10-meter-long (30-ft-long) object. But they added that it was not clear whether the object was actually pulled out from the bottom of the sea or whether it belonged to one of the Soviet ships assembled at the scene 31 km (19.3 miles) north northeast of the isle of Moneron off the southwestern tip of the strategic Soviet island of Sakhalin.

DIET DISCUSSION CENTERS ON KAL INCIDENT, TANAKA

OW190653 Tokyo KYODO in English 0629 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 19 KYODO -- An opposition parliamentary member demanded Monday that the government ask the United States and Soviet Union why they did not issue any warning to a South Korean jetliner that went off course and was shot down by Soviet military aircraft on September 1. Shun Oide of the opposition Japan Socialist Party took up the downing of the KAL Boeing 747 at a meeting of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

Oide claimed that U.S. radar on Shemya Island in the Aleutian island group normally issued warnings to any commercial jetliners flying off course. At the same time, he said Soviet radar in the Komandorskiye Islands must have tracked the ill-fated KAL jumbo jetliner, which was shot down in the Soviet airspace over Sakhalin while on a flight from New York to Seoul with 269 persons aboard. The Socialist MP said the U.S. and U.S.S.R. must have known that the Korean plane strayed off course even before it cruised into the Soviet airspace. He then said that the Japanese Government should inquire of the U.S. on this through diplomatic channels.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said this was the first time he heard of it. He said he would study Oide's contention and then would ask the United States about it.

The veteran socialist also claimed that Air Self-Defense Force personnel in northern Japan were placed on an emergency alert. But a Defense Agency official said he did not receive such a report. Defense Agency Director General Kazuo Tanikawa said a public announcement of the downing of the Korean aircraft was delayed because officials took time to gather information and analyze it in view of the importance of the incident.

Foreign Minister Abe told Oide that the Soviets could not have possibly mistaken the KAL airliner for a RC-135 U.S. reconnaissance plane.

On another subject, Oide said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone ought to talk to former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on whether the latter should give up his seat in the House of Representatives in connection with a Tokyo District Court ruling on the Lockheed payoff scandal on October 12. Tanaka is a principal defendant in the case. Nakasone said he would not talk to Tanaka because he believed the former prime minister should decide his future himself.

In the afternoon, newly-elected Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi took up debate with the prime minister on the issue of unarmed neutrality. Ishibashi said Japan's genuine security rests on the maintenance of diplomacy with all countries of the world, pointing out that Japan and China established the normalization of relations 10 years ago and are in friendly relations at present. Nakasone said religious persons and moralists may be all right to deal with ideals but politicians must be responsible for results. He said establishment of Sino-Japan diplomatic relations or restoration of relations between China and the United States were the results of China seeking its own security and modernization of the country in countering the Soviet Union's hegemonism.

USSR SCIENTIST SEEKS ASYLUM; AWAITS DEPARTURE

OW170349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 18 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry Saturday confirmed press reports that a Soviet scientist is under Japanese Government protection while seeking asylum in a third country.

The ministry said Yevgeniy A. Novikov, 42, came to Japan on September 4 to attend an international symposium in Kyoto and sought asylum on September 9. The ministry said that Novikov, a hydrodynamics expert, wished for academic freedom, and there was no political background to the defection.

The Foreign Ministry is arranging his departure to another country but there is no chance for him to leave Japan within several days, ministry sources said.

GOVERNMENT LIBERALIZES GRAPEFRUIT JUICE IMPORTS

OW160911 Tokyo KYODO In English 0318 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 16 KYODO -- Japan will seek an early solution to the deadlocked farm trade talks with the United States by liberalizing grapefruit juice imports from April next year, government sources said Friday. The Japanese Government decided to make concessions on grapefruit juice imports as it thought differences between the U.S. and Japan proved unexpectedly large at two-day farm trade talks that ended here Thursday without any accord, the sources said.

Iwazo Kaneko, agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister, said after Friday morning's Cabinet meeting the American demands for drastic expansion of import quotas on beef, oranges and citrus fruit juices were "unreasonable." "Japan would not be able to comply with the U.S. demands unless the American side largely eases its stand," Kaneko said.

The American proposals made at the talks this time included boosting Japanese import quotas on beef by 60 percent from the current 30,800 tons a year and those on oranges and citrus fruit juice by 30 percent each from 82,000 tons and 6,500 tons, respectively, the sources said.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said in a separate press conference he would not stick with the idea of seeking a solution in the farm trade talks before President Ronald Reagan's scheduled visit to Japan in early November. "Both governments have tried in a way to seek an early solution within this year but the differences at present seem to be too large," Abe said. The two countries have their own domestic situations to consider," he said indicating it would be hard to make early compromise by either country.

In the meantime, Japan and the United States agreed the same day to make efforts to hold the next round of farm trade talks about October 9 in Washington, the sources said. Ryohei Murata, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, and Michael B. Smith, deputy U.S. trade representative, who led the American side at the two-day talks ended Thursday, agreed that the two countries will make necessary preparations for the next meeting, they said.

The Japanese side is also studying ways to liberalize some of the 13 other farm products which the U.S. has brought under the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) for bilateral consultation, the sources said. Japan will make new concessions at the next meeting in a bid to ease American demands for largely expanding import quotas of the vital items, beef and citrus fruits, the sources said.

The current bilateral quota agreement, expiring at the end of March 1984, allows American condensed grapefruit juice imports to Japan at 6,000 tons annually. Total liberalization of grapefruit juice imports would not affect Japanese domestic farming seriously as almost all Japanese grapefruit consumption depends on American imports, the sources said. Agricultural organizations, however, are expected to oppose the grapefruit liberalization as it would affect indirectly mandarin orange farmers who are now being forced to continued production adjustment to avoid over-production, they said.

YI POM-SOK REMARKS ON REAGAN VISIT DENOUNCED

SK161317 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] With the approach of the scheduled date of U.S. President Reagan's visit to South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is revealing further its nature as a pro-U.S., nation-selling flunkeyist.

The report of Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly on 14 September is one instance showing this filthy nature.

Referring to Reagan's visit to South Korea, Yi Pom-sok raved that with his visit, the firm U.S. resolution for defense of South Korea will be reaffirmed and the cooperative relations on the Korean peninsula will be demonstrated externally, and that his visit will thus greatly contribute to peace and security in Northeast Asia and the world.

Such absurd remarks by Yi Pom-sok clearly showed that Reagan's visit to South Korea is aimed at reaffirming the policy of colonial subjugation of South Korea and the policy of aggression, at supporting the Chon Tu-hwan nation-selling flunkeyist regime and at intensifying military assistance.

As you know, the U.S. resolve to defend South Korea means perpetuating military occupation of South Korea and colonial domination. The U.S.-South Korea cooperative relations for security means intensifying the master-servant relations between the United States and South Korea, and cooperation with and support for the Chon Tu-hwan military regime.

That day, Yi Pom-sok raved about the U.S. resolve to defend South Korea, cooperative relations on the Korean peninsula and so forth. These are absurd and spiritless remarks which could be made only by a pro-U.S., nation-selling flunkeyist rascal who has no national consciousness or sense of independence.

Today, our masses do not want U.S. defense of South Korea or security cooperation. They want to live independently in Korea without outside forces and to live peacefully in a democratic way in a land without fascism and war.

The U.S. occupation of South Korea, its maintenance of colonial rule and military assistance and support for the Chon Tu-hwan regime, which are being perpetrated on the pretext of the U.S. defense of South Korea and of security cooperation, are not only the basic factors crushing democracy, trampling underfoot the nation's sovereignty and dignity and disturbing reunification, but also are the cause of all the misfortunes and pains our masses are suffering.

Nevertheless, Yi Pom-sok spoke highly of Reagan's visit to South Korea, embellishing it as showing U.S. resolve to defend South Korea and U.S.-South Korea cooperation for security. This shows his nature as a filthy flunkeyist. This is also an intolerable challenge to our masses aspiring for independence and democracy.

Our masses, not like the nation-selling traitor Yi Pom-sok, will absolutely [choltaero] not tolerate the visit to South Korea of Reagan, the chieftain of aggression and war. If our masses allow Reagan's visit to South Korea, this will have the grave result of further strengthening the U.S. colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan nation-selling flunkeyist regime and of further deepening the U.S. policy of subjugation and occupation of South Korea.

This is clearly proved by the single fact that the U.S. imperialists have further intensified their policy for colonial rule over South Korea and for making it a military base in accordance with its aggressive strategy on the Korean peninsula ever since the Reagan regime came to power, increasing aggression forces on a large scale, and that they have been running amok with new war preparations.

Therefore, the masses from all walks of life who love the nation and the people and aspire after democracy and reunification should absolutely not allow such an aggressor to enter this land, viewing Reagan's visit to South Korea as a tour by a bellicose element for war.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should not heinously attempt to realize its ambition for long-term power under the support and patronage of their U.S. masters by fawning on them on the occasion of Reagan's tour of South Korea. It should step down from power without delay in accord with the unanimous demand of the people.

VRPR DENOUNCES REMARKS BY S. KOREA'S LABOR MINISTER

SK151332 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you? In today's hour, we will discuss the absurd remarks made by the minister of labor affairs at the second Asian regional seminar of the International Labor Law and Social Security Society.

As has already been reported, at the second Asian regional seminar of the International Labor Law and Social Security Society held at the Seoul Plaza Hotel on 14 September, Labor Minister Chong Han-chu clamored that in the short period of 20 years, South Korea has achieved a remarkably high growth. He asserted that this is due to the foundation of a new labor-management order resulting from the enactment of the law on joint labor-management conferences and to the revision of the labor union law.

In fact, this is a ridiculous and shamelessly absurd remark. The high growth which he vociferously clamored about on this occasion is a preposterous lie. If something has grown, it has just been the accumulated foreign debts and economic subordination. For the past 20 years, South Korea has been mired in foreign debts and only the vicious cycle of uncertainty and stagnation has been repeated.

Today, South Korea has been turned into a kingdom of foreign debts, a country which is burdened with exorbitant foreign debts amounting to as much as \$38 billion. It is in a difficult situation facing the worst economic crisis with the people in the worst economic plight that will never be brought under control. This is the true picture of the high growth which the authorities are singing loudly about.

What is more detestable is his remark that, thanks to the enactment of the law on joint labor-management conferences and the revision of the labor union law, the foundation of a new labor-management order has been laid. This is a shameless sophistry aimed justifying their fascist labor policy and is an intolerable absurd remark, cheating, mocking, and insulting our workers.

As far as our workers are concerned, the three labor rights are sacred and inviolable rights which no one can ever infringe upon. These rights are the most basic ones which the workers ought to enjoy.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has made a bad change in the evil labor-related laws, including the labor union law and the labor dispute mediation law -- which were notoriously evil Yusin laws -- in a fascist manner in further favor of the ring's fascist rule. The ring has also fabricated new fascist laws, such as the law on joint labor-management conferences. Thus, the ring is infringing upon and obliterating all the workers' rights, including the three labor rights, and is ruthlessly overriding even their minor demands.

In the wake of its act of forcing the disbandment of the Chonggye clothing trade union branch by enforcing the labor-related evil law, the ring barbarously suppressed the trade unions of Control Data of Korea and the Wopung Woolen Textile Company. Also, the ring kicked up a wholesale round-up of the cadres of trade unions who had turned out in a just struggle. This says everything.

Meanwhile, whenever it opens its mouth, the Chon Tu-hwan ring vociferously clamors about labor-management cooperation. By paralyzing the workers' labor-consciousness and sense of struggle, the ring is forcing the workers to live as servants of the fascist dictatorship and slaves of capital. This is the new labor-management order which the authorities are clamoring about. In other words, the new labor-management order is one to force the workers to unconditionally fawn on and yield to the fascist power and docilely obey the arrogance of capital. This is only the order with which, by obliterating the labor movement, they attempt to tighten their grip on power and with which, by sacrificing workers, they try to guarantee high rate of profits and increased capital of comprador plutocrats.

In the long run, the labor minister's absurd remarks are nothing but sophistry with thorough deceit and falsity.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot cover up its anti-popular policy, its acts against the country and the people, nor can it deceive the people with any scheme. Our workers and people will never be cheated by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring's deceitful schemes and sophistry and will surely overthrow the present fascist group, which indulges in acts against the fascist suppression and in acts against the country and the people, while deceiving and mocking the people.

SOUTH KOREAN COASTAL POLICE DRILL CONDEMNED

SK190511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on September 16 dragged out boats of the puppet coast police and floated even 'sham spy boat' in the coastal sea near Incheon port and kicked up a row, madly opening fire and staging a "check-up and search" farce, according to a report.

On the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are working overtime to incite hostile feelings against the northern half of the republic and war fever, frequently staging such provocative rackets as "anti-espionage operation" and so forth to divert elsewhere the attention of the discontented people.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTS ON PUSAN POLICE MEETING

SK140454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- Puppet Chon Tu-hwan a few days ago "inspected" a puppet navy unit on the South Sea coast, the puppet Pusan City police bureau and so forth and ordered them to strengthen the "guard posture." This is the topic of a commentary of NODONG SINMUN today. Recalling that the chief of the puppet police headquarters a few days earlier called "an emergency meeting of police chiefs" and instructed them to strengthen all the crime prevention measures, the author of the commentary says:

The successive repressive orders of the puppet clique are intended to break the spirit of anti-fascist struggle of the people growing in South Korea and block their anti-"government" action.

Their ulterior aim is made clear by the outcry of the traitor that the foreigners should be favorably impressed and the "conditions" be created lest the delegates should feel uneasiness during the inter-parliamentary conference by preventing "obstructions of seditious forces" and "maintaining public peace" on the threshold of it.

Running up against the mounting anti-"government" fighting spirit of the South Korean people, the puppets are trying to bridge over the crisis by a harsher crackdown upon them.

The puppets arrested 340,000 inhabitants in the first half of this year alone under the pretext of "maintenance of order."

Gadding about the puppet navy unit that day, the traitor cried for strengthened "coastal defence" to prevent "intrusion" by someone. But, this was an intrigue to shift on to us the responsibility for the tension and invent a pretext for suppression by linking with us the mounting anti-U.S. anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean people.

Ridiculous is the attempt of the puppets to conceal the social vices and unrest prevalent in South Korea and create the impression that "stability" reigns in society by the phraseology of "maintenance of order." The Chon Tu-hwan group should discontinue the repressive row and step down from power without delay.

SOUTH KOREA CALLED TYPICAL U.S. COLONY

SK171651 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries article titled "South Korea Is Typical U.S. Colony." Noting that the U.S. imperialists dominate South Korea by their direct military occupation and an indirect rule through the puppet government, the paper says:

The U.S. imperialists framed up the puppet government and maintain their colonial rule through the puppets to dull the national consciousness of the South Korean people and evade the responsibility for all the consequences of their policy of aggression by creating the impression that South Korea is an "independent state."

At the same time, they organized the puppet army to make it appear that South Korea has an independent army. However, it is not a national army but a colonial mercenary army of the U.S. imperialists which is devoid of the prerogative of supreme command.

The puppet regime and army cannot be a veil to conceal the colonial nature of the South Korean society under the U.S. imperialists' control.

The replacement of the former colonial ruling machine with a neo-colonial one by the U.S. imperialists brought no essential change to the colonial nature of the South Korean society. The puppet regime set up by the U.S. imperialists is a marionette regime with no real power.

It is the U.S. imperialists keeping South Korea under their military occupation who exercise all the real powers in South Korea. Their colonial rule over South Korea is in essence a military domination. They regard it as the keypoint of their colonial enslavement policy to turn South Korea into a military base for aggression on the whole of Korea and the continent.

Keeping their troops tens of thousands strong stationed in South Korea, they have shipped in new-type weapons to reinforce their equipment and built numerous military establishments there so as to convert South Korea into their military stronghold and base. They also command and control the puppet army, holding its prerogative of supreme command.

Their military occupation and domination of South Korea are aimed at strengthening the policies of aggression and war in Korea and, at the same time, controlling South Korea as their permanent colony. Seizing control on the personnel affairs of the puppet regime, the U.S. imperialists assign pro-American elements to all important posts and replace useless stooges with new ones by military coups.

They mobilize the U.S. troops and the puppet army in suppressing the people to maintain the colonial rule. Facts clearly show that South Korea is a virtual colony wholly dependent on the U.S. imperialists and they are the real ruler of South Korea with all powers.

KCNA NOTES DETENTION OF U.S. DIPLOMAT IN USSR

SK160024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- A vice-consul of the U.S. general consulate and his wife were detained flagrante delicto in the area of Leningrad as they were carrying out an act of espionage, according to a TASS report.

Evidence was obtained in the course of an investigation, which fully exposes the U.S. diplomat and his wife as being engaged in intelligence-gathering activities incompatible with their official status. The U.S. vice-consul was declared persona non grata for his illegal acts of spying.

NODONG SINMUN URGES OPPOSITION TO IPU IN SEOUL

SK181222 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 17 Sep 83

NODONG SINMUN 18 September special article: "Act Shielding the Fascist Suppressive Atrocity of the South Korean Puppet Clique"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should not maintain any relation with the current South Korean regime. We should thoroughly isolate it and actively support the struggle of the South Korean people for democracy so that a democratic government be established in South Korea.

Today, with many nations of the world declaring that they will not send delegations to the IPU meeting to be held in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists' colony has appealed to all the member-states to ponder the issue of participation in Seoul meeting.

Voices opposing the holding of the IPU meeting in Seoul are being loudly raised even among the South Korean people. The fact that the progressive people of the world and the South Korean people are stubbornly opposing the participation of the delegations of the independent and sovereign countries is not only because South Korea is a U.S. imperialist colony lacking any sovereignty, but because entering South Korea on the pretext of attending an international meeting means taking the blood-stained hand of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and means fixing tighter chains and gallows on the South Korean people, who are suffering fascism. It is well known to the world that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a fascist murderous group without concern for mankind or the nation.

This treacherous clique cruelly massacred several thousand innocent people even in Kwangju in the course of usurping power, thus perpetrating acts of national butchery which aroused the anger of God and men [chonin kongnohal].

The fascist murderers select as the target of their massacre anyone calling for democracy and national reunification, anyone not following their fascist oppressive system.

Even at this moment, many patriotic people are being shot and are shedding blood in South Korea under the guns and bayonets of the fascist clique for demanding democracy and reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's crime of bestially massacring tens of thousands of fellow countrymen to satisfy its filthy ambition for power is indelible. The South Korean people are tense with indignation and hate against the murderers' group. The progressive people of the world are constantly raising voices of indignation demanding that the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique be brought to international court for punishment.

If the delegations of the independent and sovereign nations sit together with the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is denounced and cursed by the entire nation and the world, and hold a meeting under its chairmanship, this will only result in pardoning the clique before the world for its barbaric massacre of fellow countrymen. This is an act putting perfume on the blood-stained face of the fascist murderous clique and defiling the South Korean people, who are infuriated at the murderers' group.

If setting foot in South Korea by the delegations of independent and sovereign nations set foot in South Korea, this will result in encouraging the fascist suppression of the people by the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Today, with the approach of the IPU meeting, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is wildly running amok with fascist oppression.

On the pretext of the establishment of order, social stability, the creation of a climate for international meeting, and so forth, it is waging a fascist wholesale roundup and checkup by mobilizing all suppressive forces.

The fascist clique is imprisoning many people every day, handcuffing them, and collectively punishing and massacring them after holding murderous trials. The fascist clique has turned South Korea into a desert of human rights where only guns and bayonets are rampageous and into a prison of fascism.

The single fact that democratic figure Kim Tae-chung was expelled to the United States and Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party, had to go on a hunger strike to demand basic democratic freedom shows how severe and cruel the acts of the South Korean puppet clique are in oppressing human rights.

Setting foot on South Korean land by delegations of independent and sovereign countries is an act ignoring such a reality in South Korea and an act encouraging and inspiring the bestial oppression of the people by the puppets.

When the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique becomes more arrogant and rude, taking advantage of international meetings, and runs more recklessly with fascist suppression, the blood shed by the people cannot be compensated for by anything.

Today, the international isolation of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the U.S. imperialists' colonial stooges and fascist hangmen, is deepening with each passing day.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy, which are enhanced in South Korea, are driving the ruling system of the puppets into an extreme crisis.

Frightened by such a situation, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is fanatically running amok to eliminate social unrest, to escape the crisis of downfall, and to realize long-term by fabricating two Koreas. Therein lies the prime objective of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique for holding the 70th IPU general meeting in Seoul.

The South Korean people unanimously aspire for democracy and national reunification and are struggling to achieve them, shedding blood. Sending delegations to South Korea by independent and sovereign countries is an act puring cold water over such an anti-U.S. struggle for independence and an antifascist struggle for democracy by the South Korean people.

It is a sacred duty to support and encourage the people's struggle to achieve independence by removing the colonial chains and yokes. The resolute refusal to participate in the Seoul IPU meeting and the means of smashing it are an act supporting and encouraging the South Korean people's sacred anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. The South Korean people will never receive with good feeling those who hold the blood-stained hands of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, ignoring the situation on the Korean peninsula and the people's demand.

VRPR URGES WORKERS, PEASANTS TO OPPOSE IPU MEETING

SK180419 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Talk from "Textbook for Workers and Peasants" program]

[Text] In this hour we will talk about why the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, their stooge, are desperately bent on holding the IPU conference in Seoul. It is said that the IPU conference will be held in Seoul in October. In this connection, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, their stooge, are hell-bent on succeeding in hosting the IPU meeting, loudly raving about the inducement of the meeting as if they found a way to survive.

As you know, the IPU adopts as its basic missions promoting interests, friendship, and cooperation among states and striving for the development of the parliamentary system and for world peace.

Seoul is not a proper place for the holding of the IPU conference in terms of the agenda items to be discussed at the 70th conference, or the social and political atmosphere prevailing in this land. For this reason, the masses of all walks of life -- including workers and peasants -- and progressive personages of various countries in the world, who love social justice and world peace, are strongly opposing and rejecting the hosting of the IPU meeting in Seoul.

Furthermore, numerous countries in the world are declaring their decisions not to attend the Seoul IPU meeting. Their number is increasing with each passing day. This shows that, not to speak of our masses of all walks of life, the whole world opposes the hosting of the IPU conference in Seoul. This notwithstanding, in order to host the IPU conference in Seoul at the instigation of its U.S. masters, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is conducting alluring operations, leering at the international community by using 10,000 well-trained kisaengs, and is carrying out bribe offensives with a huge amount of national funds taken from the bloody taxes on the people.

Why are the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, its stooge, so hell-bent on hosting the IPU meeting in Seoul? The reason, above all, lies in their sinister design to fabricate two Koreas. As you know, the United States adopts the fabrication of two Koreas as its basic policy toward the Korean peninsula. To create a favorable situation to realize its basic strategy, the United States is trying to host the IPU meeting in Seoul.

The socialist countries and many nonaligned nations label South Korea a military colony of the United States and do not recognize the Government of the ROK [taehan minguk chongbu] itself. The United States and its stooges are trying to cook up two Koreas by distorting the fact that South Korea is a colony of the United States rather than an independent state. They act as if there were two states on the Korean peninsula by dragging into Seoul the representatives of the parliaments of the socialist and nonaligned countries, which do not recognize South Korea as an independent state, under the pretext of an international meeting.

Penetrating into the dark design of the United States and its stooges, our people and countless personages of the world's countries unanimously oppose and reject the hosting of the IPU meeting in Seoul, denouncing their design as a criminal act to fix national division and to fabricate two Koreas.

The maneuvers of the United States and its stooges to hold the IPU conference in Seoul are also aimed at coping with the ruin faced by their colonial, military, fascist ruling system and at giving a shot in the arm to the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Today, the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification is being more fiercely staged than ever before among our people. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization, which have been more fiercely flared up among the masses of all walks of life with the Kwangju mass uprising and the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan as an opportunity, has plunged the U.S. colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist rule into an uncontrollable crisis.

To cope with crises facing its colonial rule and give a shot in the arm to the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique, the United States is hell-bent on trying to hold the IPU conference in Seoul. In other words, the United States is trying to improve the image of the Chon Tu-hwan ring as if the ring were enjoying international support by hosting the IPU conference in Seoul and to help its stooges, faced by the last moment, maintain their lives by pacifying our masses' sentiments against Chon Tu-hwan, thereby maintaining its colonial rule for the time being.

For this reason, permitting the hosting of the IPU meeting in Seoul is helping the U.S. aggressors' and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascism, division, and war policy, thus bringing about immeasurable sufferings and misfortune to our nation and masses. Therefore, the masses from all strata -- including our workers and peasants -- should unite in waging the struggle to oppose and reject the hosting of the IPU meeting in Seoul and stop it from being held in Seoul.

FURTHER MATERIALS RELATING TO NATIONAL DAY

Cuban Meeting

SK170128 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] A central congratulatory meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was held in the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Hall in Cuba on 5 September.

A photo of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il discussing business hung at the front of the hall. Photos showing the proud successes of our people in revolution and construction also hung there. In the assembly hall, there was a placard reading: The 35th Anniversary of the DPRK National Day.

Present at the meeting were Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice president of the State Council; Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member and international director of the party Central Committee; Joel Domenech Benitez, member of the party Central Committee and Vice president of the Council of Ministers; Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers; other members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, functionaries of publication and press sectors, a total of some 1,800 dignitaries and masses of all walks of life.

Invited to the meeting were Pak Yong-se, our country's ambassador to Cuba, members of the embassy, and diplomatic envoys of many countries.

The meeting began with the playing of our national anthem and the Cuban national anthem. Pak Yong-se, our country's ambassador to Cuba, and Vice President Jose Lopez Moreno made speeches at the meeting.

In his speech, the vice president congratulated the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and expressed firm support and militant solidarity of the Cuban party, government, and people to the Korean people's just cause to realize independent and peaceful national reunification. He noted the historical significance of the founding of the DPRK and stressed the victory achieved by the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist armed invasion and their honorable defense of the republic under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He noted the success attained by our people in socialist construction. He exposed and condemned the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique's new war-provocation maneuvers and demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troop from South Korea.

He continued as follows: The 35 years of the development of the DPRK under the leadership of the WPK has proved the invincibility of the valiant Korean people and the WPK. Our party and government once again express militant solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for independent and peaceful national reunification. We are firmly convinced that the Korean people will achieve ultimate victory under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the WPK.

Long live the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK! Long live the Cuba-Korea friendship! The meeting concluded with the participants singing "The Internationale."

Receptions in Socialist Countries

SK161244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- Receptions were recently arranged at Korean embassies in Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, Mongolia and Albania in celebration of the 35th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited to the receptions were Chairman of the Council of Ministers Grisha Filipov in Bulgaria, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and vice-president of the State Council Manea Manescu in Romania, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dovrivoje Widic in Yugoslavia, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Paul Verner in the German Democratic Republic, alternate member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the

Czechoslovak Communist Party Milos Jakes in Czechoslovakia, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Minister of Health Sergio del Valle Jimenez in Cuba, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Josef Czyrek in Poland, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers I. Ragehaa in Mongolia, and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Besnik Bektechi in Albania.

Other functionaries of the party and power bodies and public organisations, military cadres and men of the press were also invited to the receptions. Also invited were foreign diplomatic envoys in the host countries. The attendants raised glasses to the long life in good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Other Socialist Meetings

SK171117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- Celebration meetings were held recently on the occasion of the 35th birthday of the DPRK in Otwock City and at the Poland-Korea friendship model cooperative in Plock Province, the Cegielski factory in Poznan and army units stationed in Warsaw in Poland; at the 8th District of Budapest and in Montornya County, Tolna Province in Hungary; at the Mongolia-Korea friendship "Khedelmer" agricultural cooperative in Altan Bulak County, central province of Mongolia; and at the first Dresden senior middle school in the German Democratic Republic.

Speakers at the celebration meetings pointed to the proud achievements made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and "two Koreas" plot, and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

They said that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the most fair and reasonable proposal and policy. They emphasized that Korea should be reunified on all accounts in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Messages of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the celebration meetings held in Otwock city and at the Poland-Korea friendship model cooperative farm, in Plock Province, Poland, and at the first Dresden senior middle school in the German Democratic Republic.

Socialist Photo Exhibits

SK170834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- The Council of the Socialist Culture and Education of Romania, the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, the Bulgarian-Korea Friendship Association, the General Printing Bureau of Poland, the Ministry of Culture and Education and the Patriotic People's Front of Hungary and the Ministry of Culture of Mongolia arranged recently Korean photo exhibitions on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On display in the exhibition halls were photographs showing the proud path traversed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the successes made by our people in the revolution and construction. The exhibitions were visited by personages of the party and power bodies and public organizations and a large number of working people and foreign diplomatic envoys in the host countries.

Hungarian Delegation Departs

LD140053 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, September 13 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP political Committee, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and head of a Hungarian party and state delegation which attended the ceremonies held on the 35th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang Tuesday for home.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK190350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 18 Sep 83

[NODONG SINMUN 19 September editorial: "The Future of the Republic in Which All the People Are Rock-Solidly United Is Eternally Bright"]

[Text] Our people splendidly celebrated the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic. All our people are now vigorously launching the struggle for socialist construction with the joy of having significantly celebrated the felicitous national day. The celebration marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was a great, historic, felicitous event which fully demonstrated to the world the indomitable might of our republic in which all the people are firmly united and rallied under the party and the leader, and which unfolded a more promising and brighter future for our republic.

This time, the 9 September celebration was held on an unprecedentedly large scale amid an atmosphere in which the whole country seethed with political zeal and upsurge. The successful completion of all celebration activities, including the mass parade in Pyongyang in which more than 2 million people participated, brought glory to the felicitous national day.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic, high-ranking leaders, party and government delegations, friendship organization delegations, and prominent figures from many foreign countries visited our country to warmly congratulate us on our national day. Thus, the celebration held this time made the national day a significant, revolutionary, festive day, overflowing with the feelings of friendship of international friends.

Our republic, which has traversed the single road of great changes and creation under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, has entered a great era of prosperity.

Amid the historic march to imbue society with the chuche idea, the might of our republic has been constantly strengthened in all fields -- political, economic, and military -- and its socialist construction is now being rapidly accelerated. As a result, today our country, whose appearance was lost on the world map in the past, has demonstrated its name as a mighty and powerful, socialist, independent, and sovereign state and as a happy paradise of the people.

In our nation's 5,000-year history there has never before been an era in which our country was as prosperous and shone as gloriously to the world as today. This time, the celebration was a proud event demonstrating the mighty appearance of our infinitely prosperous republic and its lofty international prestige.

The celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic was an epic canvas which demonstrated the great unity and cohesion of our people, firmly rallied around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and around the government of the republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The government of the republic should serve the people. The people should uphold and follow the republic. The party, the government, and the people should be firmly united and solidified into one ideology and will. It is precisely here that we can find our invincible strength and the firm guarantee for all our victories.

The unity and cohesion of our people, rallied around our party and the government of the republic, are a great gain achieved through a protracted period of history. Such unity and cohesion have today become invincible, with the richest vitality.

Today all party members and working people absolutely trust and follow the party and the leader, and are struggling for the prosperity of the republic, devoting their all under the leadership of the party and the leader. Breathing and acting in accordance with the party's ideology and will, entrusting all destiny to the party and the leader is a revolutionary trait of our society.

The celebration marking the national day this time vigorously demonstrated this great unity and cohesion. The achievement of this unprecedentedly great unity and cohesion is our great pride and, because of this unity and cohesion, our country has been able to enjoy its invincible might and lofty dignity.

The celebration provided an important opportunity that solidified our unity and cohesion more firmly than ever before. In the course of the grand celebration that glorified the history of our republic, all our cadres, party members, and working people cherished all the more deeply the eternal glory and pride of the people in having the great leader, and renewed their resolve to vigorously struggle on the single road of following the party and the leader forever.

Above all, thanks to the party center's extraordinary organizational ability and refined leadership which developed the grand operation for the magnificent celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic and wisely led the work to realize it, we have perceived the greatness of our party all the more deeply. Our people will brilliantly carry out their resolve, reaffirmed before the party and the revolution. Great significance lies in the national day celebration as our people firmly solidified their unity and cohesion, rallied around the party and the government of the republic, and strengthened its power hundredfold.

The country is now full of vigor, firm faith, and optimism. All party members and working people are full of firm fighting spirit -- with joy and passion over the significant observance of the national day -- to score greater advances in socialist construction. When we properly organize and mobilize such exalted revolutionary zeal and united strength of the popular masses, there is nothing we cannot carry out.

Today, our revolutionary mission and struggle goals are clear, and a bright future lies before us. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his speech at the banquet celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic, proudly reviewed the glorious history of our republic and the achievements accomplished in its course, clearly declared the superiority of the republic, and set forth the militant tasks for the government of the republic and the people. The speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a historic work that contains brilliant, new, theoretical theses on national construction based on *chuche*, and an encouraging banner that evokes our party and people to a greater victory.

The struggle to carry out the tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his speech is a sacred struggle to carry out the revolutionary lines and policies set forth by the respected and beloved leader in his sixth party congress report and in his policy speech last year, and to achieve prosperity for the republic. There is no greater task for our people today than to brilliantly carry out this task. All party members and working people should follow the victorious road set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and carry forth the eternal work of bringing greater prosperity to the republic for the complete victory of socialism, and accelerate independent national reunification under the slogan of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The important task in socialist construction to remodel the whole society on the chuche idea is to complete the 2d 7-Year Plan and to successfully attain the great 10 long-range goals. We must resolutely struggle to decisively strengthen the material and technical base of socialism while giving priority to food and clothing for the people, and to occupy the 10 long-range goals.

The builders at the No 3 ore dressing site in Komdok, who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, have demonstrated by their pioneering example absolute loyalty to party policy, demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and in the struggle to create the "speed of the 1980's." If we follow the example of the struggle of the heroic builders of Komdok, we can create astounding miracles anywhere.

Every sector, every unit of the people's economy should follow their example, continuously struggle to create the "speed of the 1980's", and improve leading functionaries' organizational and directing work to achieve a new upsurge in socialist construction. They should glorify this year which marks the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic by thoroughly carrying out the party policy on normalizing production at high level and overfulfilling this year's targets.

The government of the republic is a powerful political weapon for imbuing society with the chuche idea. We should vigorously accelerate the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture by strengthening the government of the republic and by constantly enhancing its functions and role.

In his speech at the banquet, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, proceeding from the lofty desire to expediate national reunification, advanced a new reasonable proposal which has given more concrete shape to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederate Republic of Koryo.

We should check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for national division through the achievement of the genuine unity of the Korean nation and achieve our party's policy of national reunification. Thus, we should achieve the complete reunification and independence of the country.

The achievement of the independence of the world is a common struggle of the progressive people of the world. Our people will vigorously continue the struggle to build a new independent world devoid of all sorts of domination and subjugation by firmly uniting with the people of the world protecting independence.

As was fully proven in the celebration this time, our country has been praised today as the fatherland of chuche and as a model socialist country among the people of the world. Our people are carrying out the revolution with the firm support and expectation of our international friends.

Today's march to implement the militant task set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a sacred and responsible task to protect the lofty honor and dignity of chuche Korea which was founded by the great leader and which has been glorified by our party.

The basic key to victory in our struggle for the prosperity and development of the republic is to further strengthen the invincible unity and cohesion, rallied around the party and the leader. The firmly united strength of our people, rallied around the party and the leader, possesses a boundless force that cannot be blocked by anything. Every miracle and change achieved in chuche Korea is a result of such unity and cohesion. In the future too, we should protect, this unity and cohesion to continue our revolution to the end, surmounting any storms and trials, and to achieve the infinite prosperity of the republic.

The firmness of our unity and cohesion is closely related to the firmness and immortality of their center. Our unity and cohesion, achieved in the early period of the Korean revolution under the leadership of the great Comrade Kim Il-song, have been more firmly deepened at a new high stage today.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enjoys high dignity not only among our people but also among the revolutionary people of the world. And respecting, holding in high esteem, and following the respected and beloved leader has become a strong trend of the times. The high dignity and glory that our republic is enjoying today are precisely those of our party and leader. Therefore, the victorious advance of the revolution and the brilliant future of the fatherland cannot be contemplated apart from the leadership of the party and the leader.

All party members, working people, and new generations should uphold and serve the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and should have firm revolutionary faith that resolutely pioneers through thousands of mountains and thousands of miles of marshes for the party and the leader. They should, as the young Korean communists did in the old days, resolutely defend and protect the revolutionary leader politically, ideologically, and with their life, under any circumstances, and should struggle, sacrificing everything for the victory of the chuche cause.

Our unity and cohesion are those of ideology and will based on the chuche idea. All cadres and party members should arm themselves ever more strongly with the chuche idea and should resolutely struggle against all the reactionary and antirevolutionary ideologies and pseudotheories that are in discord with it, thereby firmly ensuring the ideological purity of our party and the revolutionary ranks.

The firmness of the unity and cohesion of our people, who have firmly rallied around the party and the government of the republic, have overcome history's severe trials and maintain their ever-increasing purity in the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea. Under the party center's guidance, our people cherish the fighters' faith and sense of duty toward the party all the more deeply on the road of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea, and they are making their firm pledge to eternally follow the party. This gives our unity and cohesion eternal vitality and invincible might. Nothing will stand in the way of the magnificent march of our people armed with such unity and cohesion.

Today, our republic enjoys high and firm international prestige as a regime founded by the general will of the North and South Korean people and struggling for the benefit of the entire Korean nation. The fact that numerous countries of the world sent their delegations [to our national day celebrations], supported our just causes, and strengthened the ties of friendship and unity with our people eloquently shows our republic's high international dignity and influence. The international position and prestige of our republic will be enhanced with each passing day. This is because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is wisely leading the overall work of the country including political, economic, cultural, and external affairs, with his vigorous energy, and because our party is leading the republic with certainty toward the magnificent future.

Through the successful grand national day celebrations and through active external activities, our party has enhanced the position of our republic and strengthened international revolutionary solidarity in many areas. We should wage an active struggle to firmly defend and develop this brilliant success. Let us all carry on our struggle for the ultimate completion of the chuche cause and for the continuous prosperity and advancement of the republic, firmly rallying around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

SIERRA LEONE FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS VISIT

Arrival 12 Sep

SK121715 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1710 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- Abdulaye Osman Conteh, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Sierra Leone, and his entourage arrived in Pyongyang on September 12 by plane for a visit to our country. The guests were met at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and a large number of working people in the city.

Meeting With Ho Tam

SK130443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on September 12 met and had a friendly conversation with His Excellency Abdulaye Osman Conteh, foreign minister of the Republic of Sierra Leone, and his entourage, who paid a courtesy call on him. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong was on hand.

Ho Tam Hosts Banquet

SK130447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- The Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of September 12 for the foreign minister of the Republic of Sierra Leone on a visit to our country. Invited to the banquet were His Excellency Abdulaye Osman Conteh, foreign minister of Sierra Leone, and his entourage.

Present there were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and other personages concerned.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam spoke first at the banquet. Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abdulaye Osman Conteh spoke next. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of his excellency respected President Siaka Probyn Stevens and to the good health of his excellency respected Abdulaye Osman Conteh.

Ho Tam's Banquet Remarks

SK130451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam made a speech at a banquet arranged Monday at the people's Palace of Culture by the Government of the People's Republic of Korea in honour of Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abdulaye Osman Conteh on a visit to the DPRK.

Noting that both the two peoples have fought against imperialists and colonialists and are today struggling for the building of an independent and prosperous new society, he stressed that the current visit of his excellency foreign minister to our country would be conducive to further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples based on this commonness.

He said: If Korea and Sierra Leone share good experiences gained in the course of building a new life, they would contribute to further advancing the building of a new society in the two countries and to promoting the common cause of the developing countries, non-aligned countries.

The Korean people treasure friendship with the Sierra Leonean people and will make all efforts to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them in the political, economic and cultural domains in the future.

Today the Sierra Leonean people under the leadership of his excellency respected President Siaka Probyn Stevens are actively struggling to develop national economy and national culture and attain self-sufficiency in food, surmounting all hardships and difficulties, upholding the slogan of "Unity, cohesion, peace and prosperity."

Your government is supporting the struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples against imperialism and racism and for freedom and independence and actively striving for the complete liberation of Africa. Our people appreciate this and wish your people greater success in the future struggle for the building of a new society.

Talks With Ho Tam

SK140013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- Talks between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Foreign Minister of the Republic of Sierra Leone Abdulaye Osman Conteh were held in Pyongyang on September 13.

Present on our side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and personages concerned and on the opposite side was the entourage of the foreign minister. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Conteh Departs

SK161612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Abdulaye Osman Conteh, foreign minister of the Republic of Sierra Leone, and his party left Pyongyang for home on September 16 by air.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong.

DFRF-CPRF LETTER OF APPEAL TO SOUTH, ABROAD

SK101355 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF have issued the following letter of appeal to the South Korean people and compatriots abroad:

Letter of appeal to the South Korean people and compatriots abroad:

Compatriots, brothers, and sisters in South Korea and all Korean compatriots abroad: Today, in great glory and joy, we meaningfully celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the fatherland of chuche.

At this hour when we celebrate the national day full of great national pride and dignity, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the sun of the nation and the founder and leader of the republic -- whom we greet and uphold for the first time in the long 5,000-year history of Korea, we send this letter of appeal, reflecting warm compatriotic feelings, to all compatriots, brothers, and sisters, in South Korea and abroad, unable to control feelings of heartbreak because we cannot share this joy with you.

In retrospect, because our people lost their country and did not have sovereignty in the past, they suffered much bitter grief and severe pain. In the gloomy days of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule when the fate of the country and of the people hung in the balance, how much blood the patriots and people shed and how much sacrifice they made for the cause of restoring national sovereign rights and achieving independence and sovereignty everywhere at home and abroad, bitterly lamenting the national ruin!

The righteous men and patriots, whose blood boiled with patriotism, replaced the resentment of the people who had lost their country with the fighting spirit to save the nation. Thus, they raised an army of volunteers in the cause of justice, cheered the cause of independence, and executed chieftains of the aggressors. However, only prison bars and gallows awaited them every time.

Although their zeal for patriotism was high and their fighting spirit was great, because of the bloody history which had brought about only discouragement and sacrifice, all people were eagerly waiting for a matchless great man and outstanding leader who would lead their nation-saving struggle to victory. The hearts of the people were full of an earnest desire to lead on honorable life as the masters of the country on the land of their own country.

Such a desire of our nation in this century was not realized until the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the matchless patriot and the sun of the nation, created the immortal *chuche* idea by leading the revolution while shouldering the fate of the country and of the people, achieved the fatherland's liberation, and founded the DPRK by leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory with the brilliant ray of the *chuche* idea.

Thanks to the founding of the republic, our people became the masters of their country, freeing themselves from the slavery of the colonial past, and became dignified people of an independent and sovereign country who pioneer their own fate with their own efforts.

In reality, the founding of the republic was the historic event that declared the appearance of a real independent, sovereign country and of a real fatherland of the people for the first time in the long national history. Along the path of struggle to reach this happy national event, all conscientious compatriots abroad, too, as well as the South Korean people and the compatriots residing in Japan, made precious achievements.

During the unforgettable days of 35 years ago, even under the harsh situation in which the fascist terrorism and suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges were prevalent, the broad patriotic people in South Korea and the compatriots abroad acted in concert with each other in casting patriotic votes to establish the government of the republic. Crossing the death line here and there while carrying ballot boxes, they came in crowds to Pyongyang to General Kim Il-song.

In reality, the DPRK is the only legitimate government which has been founded in conformity with the unanimous will of all people in the South and the North and is the real fatherland of all the Korean people.

Over the past 35 years, the great history of cataclysmic changes astonishing the world's people has been created in the northern half of the fatherland under the banner of the republic. The shabby appearance of the ruins of the colony completely disappeared. The chuche fatherland, unanimously admired by the world's people, was grandly established on this land.

Under the brilliant ray of the great chuche idea, the northern half of the republic conducts the independent politics, operates a self-reliant economy for our nation, and has fostered the self-supporting national defense capability for our fatherland.

Our republic's government, even when it plans a policy and decides a line, prepares them with its own brainpower and solves all problems in its own strength in conformity with the interests of our people and with the specific situation of our country.

Thanks to our firm independent line, our republic is shining its brilliant rays to the world as a dignified, powerful, socialist state and a dignified, independent, and sovereign state. In the socialist fatherland of chuche, our people, as the first people free from taxes, are now leading a happy life without worrying about food, clothing, education for their children, and medical treatment.

Our republic, in which the appearance of the people, nature, and society has been completely changed thanks to the benevolent love of the great leader, is now advancing with certainty toward a more promising and brighter future under the rays of the leadership of the glorious WPK.

The past 35 years traversed by the republic indeed form a great history embroidered with epochal changes and miracles and a proud epic engraved with victories and glory. Our crisis was by no means smooth. The allies imperialist forces headed by the U.S. imperialists triggered the war of aggression to erase our young republic in its cradle and the enemies within the country directly and indirectly schemed to overthrow the government of the republic in collusion with foreign reactionaries.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and the tested leadership of the WPK, however, our republic has been able to smash all forms of maneuvers by the enemies at home and abroad and to unfold a history of great victories, a new history of national prosperity and grandeur on the single road of chuche.

Marking the felicitous national day, our people today, recalling the past days with deep emotion, extend the utmost glory and gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, by founding the republic, has led the masses of people along the single road of advancement, innovation, victory, and glory and who has thus led them to become the masters of the country, and to the glorious WPK.

Compatriots, brothers, and sisters in South Korea and abroad: On the memorable day in September, 35 years ago, you, together with us, courageously rose up in the rewarding struggle to establish the republic. This was because of your urgent desire to live as the masters of the reunified independent country. However, even now, 35 years later, you have been unable to lead an independent and creative life as we do, being forced to endure the cursed fate of slavery under the colonial puppet regime of the U.S. imperialists because of the division of the country caused by foreign forces.

As you have directly experienced thus far, the South Korean regime is not one for the South Korean people nor one of the South Korean people. It is a puppet regime fabricated by the U.S. imperialists following their military administration in a bid to cheat you. It is a splittist regime fabricated by them in Korea. It is also a puppet regime fabricated by them in a bid to keep South Korea as their colony.

Look! For the past 35 years the South Korean regime has changed many times. But, has it ever been established through democratic elections reflecting your will? Have your true representatives ever participated in it?

The Syngman Rhee puppet regime was born under the carbine rifles of the United States and through fraudulent elections. The Pak Chong-hui puppet regime was born by the 16 May military coup of the U.S. imperialists. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime was fabricated on the sea of blood of the Kwangju genocide perpetrated under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. You know this better than anyone else.

The successive rulers of South Korea were, without exception, the stooges who vowed to be faithful to the U.S. imperialists and perpetrated all sorts of treachery and treason.

The request for the mandatory rule of South Korea by the United States was traitor Syngman Rhee's pledge to the U.S. imperialists. It was traitor Pak Chong-hui's pledge to share his fate with the stars and stripes of the United States. It was traitor Chon Tu-hwan's pledge to devote himself to the United States even after he dies.

It is not self-evident that the politics of such flunkeyist traitors is not an independent one pursued for the benefit of the South Korean people or for the benefit of our people in the North?

The dirty, flunkeyist, and traitorous nature of the regime that curries favor with the U.S. imperialist masters is like a prostitute, acts like a wild wolf against the South Korean people, and pounces on its fellow countrymen in the North like a mad dog -- this is exactly what the present South Korean puppet regime is. Therefore, in South Korea today, there is politics but no independence, military forces but no prerogative of supreme command, an economy but no national economy, and culture but no national culture.

What the puppet regimes in South Korea have done so far is only treachery, fascism, war, and division. In particular, the crimes perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime for the past 3 years have surpassed by far those perpetrated by the former puppet regimes. Not satisfied with its act of handing South Korea over to the U.S. imperialists as a colony and military base, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime has gone as far as to hand South Korea to them as a nuclear base. Not satisfied with its act of placing South Korea under the dual subjugation of the United States and Japan, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime is attempting not only to fabricate a tripartite military alliance with the United States and Japan in a bid to force even the northern half of the republic to be trampled under foot by imperialist aggressors but also to trigger a nuclear war.

The former puppet regimes turned South Korea into a large prison through rule by intelligence and torture. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime, through the combination of military and murdering and in addition to rule by intelligence and torture, made Kwangju a sea of blood. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime has made South Korea a large human slaughterhouse.

Furthermore, finding its schemes for permanent division and the recognition of the two Koreas policy by the international arena ruptured, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is desperately running wild to legalize the two Koreas by hosting an international conference in Seoul, using the blood taxes exploited from the South Korean people. This is precisely the real situation regarding the creation of an advanced state, the cultivation of national strength, and the unification through national harmony and democracy about which the rascals clamor so loudly.

How can you, the South Korean people of all strata and overseas compatriots with strong patriotism and the spirit of national salvation, sit idly and look at the reality in which the desire for independence, democracy, and reunification is being so cruelly trampled?

You are the fighters who overthrew the brutal fascist cliques through the 19 April uprising and the October resistance for democracy in the past. You are also the heroic fighters who have brilliantly recorded a chapter in the modern history of national liberation in Asia through the Kwangju uprising. You have struggled for national sovereignty, independence, democracy, and the peaceful reunification of the country, sacrificing even lives. But, none of your desires has been achieved. Why?

This is precisely because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea by armed force and because of their colonial rule there. The U.S. imperialists have blocked the independent and democratic development of South Korea and have desperately hindered the reunification of Korea. This proceeds precisely from their aggressive ambition.

The ringleaders who have fabricated the puppet regime in South Korea are precisely the U.S. imperialists. Those who are manipulating the puppet clique behind the scenes for fascism, treachery, war, and national division are also precisely the U.S. imperialists. The real rulers in South Korea who can kill or change the puppets at any time are precisely the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial policy are the source of all the sufferings and disasters of the South Korean people.

In the name of the whole nation, we strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists who, occupying South Korea militarily and enforcing fascist military rule there, are blocking our country's independent and peaceful reunification and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique which, being the stooge serving the U.S. imperialists, is devoted to traitorous and nation-selling acts of every description.

Compatriots and brothers in South Korea and all the Korean compatriots abroad, the road you have traversed shows that a new, orderly, and decent society in which the oppressed people become the master of the government should be established in South Korea at an early date.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The independent rights of the people are to be expressed massively in the country's sovereignty and, therefore, if the working masses are to completely realize their independence, they first of all must become the master of the government.

If the people in South Korea are to extricate themselves from today's tragic circumstances, they should realize their century-long aspiration for government. To this end, the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression should be forced to withdraw from South Korea and their colonial rule should come to an end. History teaches us that no such requests on your part for government will be realized as long as the U.S. imperialists continue their colonial rule.

All patriotic forces in South Korea and abroad: Let us all wage, under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation more vigorously to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and to put an end to their colonial rule. Let us build a new, independent society free of outside forces on the sacred land of the fatherland.

The visit to South Korea in November by Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, is to further strengthen their policy of colonization and subjugation and to further instigate the puppets into fascism, war, and division.

Stand up strongly against the visit to South Korea by Reagan, the archmurderer [salin wonhyung] who secretly pulled the wires of the Kwangju massacre.[as heard]

The fascist dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime is a murderous regime which has been established thanks to the force of the U.S. imperialists' bayonets and is a traitorous group which sells the nation and people to the alien aggressors. Let us wage a tenacious struggle in South Korea and abroad to overthrow the fascist dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime and to establish a democratic government.

Struggle strongly to abolish all the evil fascist laws and to dismantle the fascist suppressive institutions. Struggle tenaciously to regain through struggle all democratic rights in the fields of press, publication, assembly, association, and demonstration. Struggle energetically to have all the patriotic masses and democratic personages who were unjustly arrested and imprisoned set free unconditionally and immediately and to achieve political freedom for them.

National reunification should be achieved through struggle. People who genuinely love the country and have concern for the future of the people should never allow the tragedy of national division to continue and should positively rise to achieve the just cause of national salvation to reunify the fatherland. The most reasonable and realistic means for national reunification lies in the realization of the proposals for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

All Korean people who aspire for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country, regardless of whether they are in the North or the South or abroad, let us all rise energetically, transcending the difference of ideas, ideology, and system to establish the independent, democratic, and neutral DCRK by firmly rallying around a single great national front for reunification.

At the same time, let us actively struggle to have the joint conference of the political parties and social organizations of the North and the South, which the political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the republic proposed in a joint statement issued on 18 January, convened at an early date.

In order to hasten an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, we should resolutely smash the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge to fabricate two Koreas. Let us decisively oppose and reject at home and abroad the proposals for perpetual division of the splittists, including proposals for simultaneous admission into the United Nations of the North and South, cross-recognition, cross-contacts, national reconciliation, and democratic reunification -- proposals that are aimed at perpetual division under the billboard of reunification. Let us obstinately struggle in opposition to Seoul as host of the IPU conference -- the product of the plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge to fabricate two Koreas.

The South Korean people's patriotic struggle is a struggle designed to extricate them from the domination of outside forces and from the pressure of fascism, to become the master of their fate, and to live independently and creatively. It is also a struggle to clear away the tragedy of national division and to build a new, peaceful, and prospering Korea on the reunified land.

On the felicitous occasion of the 35th anniversary of our national founding, we send full support and encouragement to the people in South Korea and compatriots abroad in their just struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification. Victory is on the side of the struggling people in South Korea and on the side of the compatriots abroad. Let us struggle and struggle and advance to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea, to overthrow their stooge the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, and to hasten an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Long live the reunified Korean people!

[Signed] The DFRF Central Committee, the CPRF; 9 September 1983

KAL VICTIM COMPENSATION DEMANDS 'REALISTIC TARGET'

SK150554 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The government has set a realistic target of obtaining compensation from the Soviet Union in dealing with the Korean airliner incident, and is planning to keep up pressure against the Soviet Union by condemning it through international organizations including the ICAO and the UN General Assembly.

A Foreign Ministry official said that the Soviet Union will be compelled to accede to our compensation demand if condemnation against the Soviet Union is heated up in various forthcoming meetings of international organizations. The Foreign Ministry official went on to say that the Soviet Union has suffered a drastic setback in its international reputation as our draft resolution at the UN Security Council won nine votes, that such an outcome has provided us with a bridgehead to condemn the Soviet Union, and that, if the resolution reflecting the demands of our side passes at the ICAO special council meeting to be convened tonight, the Soviet Union will be cornered into a more difficult position.

Most of the 33 member-countries at tonight's ICAO special council meeting are pro-ROK, and it is quite probable that the resolution of our side will pass. The Western side made contacts prior to the council meeting to submit a single resolution and is reported to have reached an agreement to include in the resolution the clauses that an investigative committee be formed with the secretariat personnel and that the countries concerned actively assist in the investigation of the case.

JAPAN'S 'CONTINUED COOPERATION' ON KAL REQUESTED

SK170237 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Ambassador Choe Kyong-nok visited Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Friday and expressed gratitude for Japan's cooperation concerning the tragic Korean Air Lines (KAL) incident, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Ambassador Choe also asked for Tokyo's continued cooperation in international forums, including the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly next week and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the officials said.

In the meantime, Japanese families of the 28 victims who were aboard the ill-fated KAL flight 007 agreed to accept compensation proposed by the company, a spokesman for the bereaved families said. KAL proposed to pay the families 1.5 million yen for each family member on the plane, except those younger than 11 years old, for funeral and condolence. Families of those young victims will be paid half of the amount, according to the spokesman.

EMERGENCY ICAO SESSION ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON AIRLINER'Pressure' Campaign To Continue

SK150420 Seoul YONHAP in English 0311 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP) -- As the International Civil Aviation Organization's council (ICAO) convenes an emergency meeting in Montreal, Canada, South Korean officials are optimistic about the chances of the ICAO's adoption of a resolution denouncing the Sept 1 Soviet-downing of a South Korean commercial jet.

They are sceptical, however, about a Soviet response to the proposed resolution's call for an impartial ICAO investigation of the incident.

Whatever the Soviet response, the officials said, South Korea will keep up its diplomatic campaign at the U.N. General Assembly and elsewhere to pressure the Soviet Union into making reparations for the bereaved families of the 269 victims.

The Soviet Embassy in Washington has refused to accept a document containing a South Korean claim for compensation for the losses incurred by the Soviet shooting down of the Korean Air Lines flight 007.

Foreign Ministry Statement Released

SK162356 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The Foreign Ministry states that the prompt action taken by the ICAO confirms the victory of the morality and the conscience of mankind and reflects the international community's desire to protect civilized society from the use of violence.

In a statement issued today in connection with a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the Governing Council of the ICAO, the Foreign Ministry, as elucidated in the resolution, urges the Soviet Union to bear all responsibility arising from the illegal use of arms against the KAL plane and to make reparations in accordance with international laws.

Stating that it is deplorable for the Soviet Union to have attempted to impede the fulfillment of the just missions of international organizations at the UN Security Council and the special session of the Governing Council of the ICAO, the Foreign Ministry demands that the Soviet Union listen to the worldwide denunciation of its atrocity and immediately bear total responsibility for the antihumanitarian crime.

The Foreign Ministry further urges the Soviet Union to sincerely observe the decisions of the ICAO and wholly cooperate in the investigation of the ICAO for the truth about the incident.

EDITORIALS PRAISE ICAO RESPONSE TO KAL DOWNING

'Guaranteeing' Civil Aviation Safety

SK170935 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 17 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The ICAO's Mission Is Weighty"]

[Text] The Governing Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] has responded with denunciation to the barbarous act of shooting down the KAL plane. From its opening on the afternoon of 15 September this meeting of the ICAO Governing Council at the ICAO Headquarters in Montreal, Canada, was dominated by an anti-Soviet mood. A majority of the delegates from the 33 member-states of the governing council in principle denounced the Soviet Union for its atrocity in the sky and called for restitution from the Soviet Union for the victims.

In this international meeting, (Kotaite), secretary general of the ICAO Governing Council, stressed that "the safety of international aviation is indeed the raison d'etre of the ICAO and the core of all of its business.

"All information related to this incident should be handed over to the ICAO as soon as possible."

Secretary General Kotaite's assertions not only concur with Korea's stand, but they reflect what the majority of the council member-states felt. To begin with a conclusion first, it is our assertion that the ICAO should launch an independent inquiry into the truth of the KAL incident and publicize the results of an investigation objectively.

Up until now, the Soviets have distorted the facts and tried to cover up the truth of the incident. To cite the words of the Korean ambassador to the ICAO, "the Soviet Union, even after it had committed a ruthless act which has no precedent in the annals of international aviation, has been preposterously trying to assess blame on the innocent KAL plane." We believe that it is hard to expect the Soviets would respond to our requests for reparations as long as they continue to tell lies and we had no choice but to call on the ICAO to launch an independent investigation.

In the discussion, a majority of the member-states of the council backed our assertions that the Soviet Union is fully responsible for the downing of the KAL plane and that it must apologize to the world and make reparations for the victims. The only objections to our delegate's assertions came from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and India. Thus, support for our country's stand from the member-states was absolute.

Delegates from the Third World countries showed delicate attitudes. These countries, which have been claiming to be nonaligned, adopted attitudes that they would rather not stimulate greatly the Soviet Union. They too, however, made their stands clear that the Soviet Union should never repeat such atrocities as inflicted on the KAL plane and that free flight of civilian passenger planes should never be threatened. It was a good thing that the Korean delegates have these countries' assertions reflected in the resolution drafted by the Western countries.

Participating in the meeting of the ICAO Governing Council, the Korean delegate made it clear that Korea had no intention of using the KAL incident for political purposes and that it will approach this incident on a humanitarian level and on the level of guaranteeing the safety of international civil aviation. For this reason, our country could sufficiently take into consideration the reluctant attitudes of the Third World countries who feared being embroiled in confrontation with the Soviet Union.

It is reported that the Soviet delegate would not be able to make even a speech in the meeting because of the denunciation of the Soviets prevailing among the participants of the ICAO meeting. In the first session of the ICAO conference, the Soviet delegate had given up addressing the delegates and instead wrote a letter to the secretary general. In addition, the Soviet delegate twice expressed condolences for the victims of the downed KAL plane in the 15 September session of the ICAO conference. As has been appropriately noted by a foreign news report, it was apparently "crocodile tears." Because the Soviet Union cannot use its veto in the meeting of the ICAO, the Soviet delegate came up with a gesture of expressing condolences.

The Soviet Union must admit to its deed in its brutality of downing the KAL plane, apologize for it and make appropriate reparations for the victims. Only in this way can the Soviet Union save itself in the international community. We hope that the Soviet Union awakens to this minimal amount of human conscience even after what it has done.

'Watered-Down' But 'Relevant'

SK180009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "ICAO Resolution"]

[Text] In the wake of worldwide rage against the Soviet shooting down of a Korean Air Lines (KAL) jetliner over two weeks ago, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has adopted a resolution calling for an independent investigation of the incident and a review of relevant international rules to prevent a recurrence of a similar tragedy.

The resolution is a watered-down version of a Western draft so as to win overwhelming support at an emergency session of ICAO's governing council -- for instance, instead of outrightly condemning the Soviet barbarism, it "deplored" the airliner's destruction. It also lacked a specific reference regarding compensation of the loss of the airliner as well as the precious lives of 269 passengers and crew members aboard, on the grounds that the issue is beyond the jurisdiction of the organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international civil aviation standards and safety regulations.

For all that, the ICAO resolution stands out as it does represent a formal action taken by a relevant U.N. organization -- especially so as the U.N. Security Council, despite a majority support, failed to adopt its own resolution early last week due to the brazen exercise of veto power by the Soviet Union.

The ICAO action over the weekend, which passed another resolution in favor of an amendment for the international civil aviation charter prohibiting the use of force against civil aircraft, followed a series of international moves -- taken either unilaterally or collectively by world nations -- to mount censures against the inexplicable Soviet assault on the defenseless passenger plane.

They include harshly-worded resolutions adopted unanimously by both houses of the U.S. Congress and the Japanese parliament, not to speak of the Korean National Assembly, and the boycott by no less than 15 Western countries of airline services to and from the Soviet Union. Even Communist China, which abstained in the U.N. Security Council vote on its resolution, has hardened its initially moderate reaction to demand Soviet compensation for families of the KAL victims.

While the international pressure on Moscow is thus mounting, the ICAO resolutions are noteworthy in that, despite the compromise made in the process of adoption, they spelled out guidelines for the proposed international probe of the KAL incident, requiring an interim report within 30 days, and took steps to bar the recurrence of such a tragedy.

For the present, the Soviet reaction to the ICAO rulings appears to be all but dubious in light of Moscow's strenuous attempts to shirk off its responsibility for the barbarity, making despicable countercharges and lies. Notwithstanding, the Kremlin is called on once again to take heed of the universal calls, demanding an impartial probe of the incident under the auspices of the most relevant organization, the ICAO, and other essential followup measures. After all, the international cries as reflected in the ICAO resolutions are ultimately aimed at establishing effective devices and circumstances for safer civil aviation, a critical concern which the Soviets should also share, in addition to pinpointing responsibility for the awful incident with due penalty which should include reparation for the victims.

FOREIGN ASSEMBLY LEADERS TO ATTEND IPU CONFERENCE

Preparations 'Well in Progress'

SK160227 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] About 30 foreign parliamentary speakers and those with the equivalent ranks will be among lawmakers who will come to attend the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) conference in Seoul.

National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik disclosed this yesterday while briefing leaders of major political parties on preparations for the IPU meeting scheduled for Oct. 2-13 here. He did not identify parliamentary leaders by name.

The speaker also was quoted as saying that the conference preparations are now well in progress.

Meanwhile, Rep. Kwon Chong-tal, chairman of the Seoul IPU preparation committee, is scheduled to hold a news conference tomorrow to answer IPU-related questions.

News Conference Postponed

SK170011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Sep 83 p 4

[From the column "Out and About"]

[Text] Rep. Kwon Chong-tal, chairman of the Seoul IPU Preparation Committee, has postponed indefinitely a news conference originally scheduled to this morning. He was to meet both Korean and foreign newsmen to answer questions on the preparation for the conference which will open Oct. 2.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MAURITANIA -- Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP) -- The government Tuesday appointed Kim Song-sik, Korean minister to Mauritania, as ambassador to the West African country. The ambassadorial post had been concurrently assumed by Chang Myong-kwan, ambassador to Senegal. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1003 GMT 13 Sep 83 SK]

FRENCH VISITOR -- Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP) -- Loic Bouvard, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, visited National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik Thursday. Bouvard arrived here Sunday at the invitation of the International Cultural Society of Korea. While staying here through Sept 21, the French deputy will meet Korean legislative leaders, tour major Korean industrial sites, and give lectures on French foreign policy at Korean universities. He also is scheduled to participate in a seminar on international peace at Kyong Hui University in Seoul on the occasion of the U.N.-declared international day of peace Sept 20. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 15 Sep 83 SK]

CONTINUED THAI VIOLATION OF BORDERS CHARGED

BK190610 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Sep (SPK) -- During the week ending 15 September, Thailand carried out a total of 66 surprise attacks, including 56 against the Rominh and Preah Vihear temples sectors in the southwest [as received] (Preah Vihear), Khvav, Nimit, Kop [words indistinct], Samat Deng (Pursat), and Hills 199, 072, 309, and 255 (Koh Kong).

In addition to helicopters, two Thai L-19's conducted operations above Ampil (Siem Reap) and Yeang Dangkum (Battambang), 5 km inside Kampuchean territory. Furthermore, 167 intrusions by Thai boats were reported in the sectors located between 7 and 27 nautical miles off Kong and Tang Islands. Kampuchean border guards put out of action 73 reactionary Khmer and seized a considerable amount of military equipment this week.

THAILAND WARNED ON CONSEQUENCES OF PRESENT POLICY

BK160936 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0500 GMT 16 Sep 83

["Bangkok Must Realize the Danger of Its Anti-Kampuchean Policy" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Sep (SPK) -- The Foreign Ministry of the PRK has just published a specific indictment of the Thai expansionist policy toward Kampuchea. In its white paper, the PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out the ambition of the current Thai rulers to pursue the policy which has been implemented for the past 8 centuries. Supported by various historical documents and sources, the white paper arrived at the conclusion that "except for the 6 decades between 1867 and the 1930's, during which time the Thai rulers had to retreat in the face of the western powers' colonialist expansion, the Kampuchean people, during the past 8 centuries, have been the worst victims of the Thai power-holders' policy of expansionism and hegemonism."

The white paper recalled various political and military operations of the Thai during this long period to extend their territory to the detriment of Kampuchea and Laos. It also denounced the Thai interventionist and aggressive actions under the umbrella of Japanese fascism, U.S. imperialism, and, later on, Chinese expansionism-hegemonism.

The "neutrality" flaunted by Bangkok toward present-day Kampuchea was categorically refuted in the white paper. Since Beijing formalized its collusion with U.S. imperialism, the Thai leaders have seized their opportunities in the hope of having as their cat's paws the Chinese and their blood-thirty lackeys, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. They have provided the assassins with refuge, facilitated their movements and arms supplies, and openly supported them in the political, diplomatic, and military sectors.

The ruling reactionaries in Bangkok have sought for the past 4 years to weaken Kampuchea prior to annexing its territory. Recently, the military zealots took advantage of the confusion at the borders of the two countries to try to change the position of the border markers. Does Bangkok realize that times have changed? Are the realities of the last few years not enough to open its eyes?

The Kampuchean revolution, which is part of the ever-growing world revolution, is irreversible. The solidarity of the Indochinese peoples is more solid than ever and is strengthening with each passing day. The reactionaries in Thailand are indulging in an illusion when they bet on their collusion with Chinese expansionism-hegemonism. The outcome of this criminal undertaking is clear. It will fail as did their successive collusions with the Japanese fascists, the French colonialists, and the U.S. imperialists against the Indochinese peoples.

Far from being able to reverse the situation in Kampuchea, this hostile and criminal policy is full of consequences extremely serious and unpredictable to Thailand itself. So far, large segments of Thai opinion have expressed their discontent with the pro-Chinese political orientation of the present rulers. They caution the Prem Tinsulanon government against such an adventurous policy: betting on a potentially subversive power formed by millions of Beijing-maneuvered Chinese immigrants and by the Pol Pot mercenaries who did not hesitate to exterminate more than 3 million of their compatriots in order to please Beijing.

Other voices, even among the most moderate in the ruling circles, have been raised against Thai involvement in the affairs of other people -- such as in Kampuchea -- which creates conditions for intervention by China in Thailand's internal affairs. According to the Thai newspaper MATICHON of 8 April 1983, former prime minister Kriangsak stated: "Thailand's present foreign policy follows lines set by other people, for their interests. Kampuchea's internal discord is the affair of that country. If we stick our fingers in there, we will become involved and it will bring war to Thailand."

In addition, far from benefiting peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the Kampuchean policy pursued by Bangkok threatens peace and stability by provoking confrontation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, something that no one except Beijing and its lackeys wishes or wants.

If the promoters of Thailand's present policy, blinded by their selfish interests, forget the lessons of the past and ignore where their acts against the rebirth of Kampuchea will lead them, they will find precious information in the white paper of the PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW PUBLICIZES 'WHITE PAPER'

BK180618 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1242 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Sep (SPK) -- Kampuchean Ambassador Hor Nam Hong in Moscow has called a press conference to make public a white book released by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry on Thailand's policy vis-a-vis this country.

The ambassador recalled the centuries-long ambition of expansionism nurtured by Thailand against Kampuchea. Today, he said, Thailand is acting in concert with China, the United States and other reactionary forces in using Khmer reactionaries to cause instability along the Thai-Kampuchean border and to check Kampuchea's rebirth.

"The revolutionary power in Kampuchea, however, is developing and strengthening incessantly in spite of all these frenzied activities," Hor Nam Hong stressed.

Recalling how Thailand has stubbornly rejected all constructive proposals made by Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries, the ambassador said that the People's Republic of Kampuchea always wanted to make its common border with Thailand a border of peace and friendship, and to join Vietnam and Laos in bringing peace, stability and cooperation to Southeast Asia.

He concluded by saying that neither Kampuchea or Vietnam, and Laos had ever made an aggression against Thailand, but it was Thailand that had collaborated with foreign powers against the Kampuchean people and the other peoples of Indochina.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS VILLAGE IN KANDAL

BK180713 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] On 17 September, a delegation of the CPSU led by Comrade Dr (Nikolay Yevusev), professor of economic science of the Far Eastern Research Institute and the Academy of Social Sciences in Moscow, paid a visit to Kouk Popel village, Lumhat commune, Phnom Penh District, Kandal Province, to see the Cheung Ek crime center and answer questions at the Kandal provincial political school. Accompanying the delegation were Comrade (Uk Chhan), cadre of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade (Tuch Samat), member of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Provincial Propaganda and Education Commission; and many other cadres from the provincial services.

Upon arriving at Kouk Popel village, the delegation cordially talked to heads of solidarity groups and village, commune, and district committees and expressed admiration for the people in the village who have made efforts to restore their country's economy and increase production to an unexpected level -- 6 metric tons per hectare per year. Furthermore, the delegation encouraged people in the village and all levels of state authorities to strive further in every field to advance toward glorious socialism.

After visiting the model village, the delegation went to see the Cheung Ek crime center. On that occasion, the delegation expressed great sorrow for the Kampuchean people who unjustly and most tragically lost their lives under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime, lackey of the Beijing Chinese. On the afternoon of the same day, the delegation answered in detail many questions from cadres in the provincial seat and raised the cadres' revolutionary optimism.

PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL REJECTS VIETNAMIZATION 'SLANDER'

BK171624 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Station correspondent interview with Prum Kin, chairman of the Pursat Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee -- date not given; recorded]

[Text] There are Vietnamese brothers and sisters settling in Pursat Province. These Vietnamese brothers and sisters are those who once lived in our province. They married, settled down, and built families in our Kampuchean territory a long time ago.

Today these Vietnamese settlers have adapted themselves correctly to the traditions and customs of our Kampuchean people. Some of them earn livings as farmers, others as traders and fishermen. They fish in areas such as (Reang Stil) and Kompong Luong in Krakor District.

They have cooperated with our Kampuchean people since time immemorial. Thinking about our close solidarity, we can see that the Kampuchean and Vietnamese people have struggled side by side against our enemies, particularly against the French colonialist and U.S. imperialists. Recently, Vietnam cooperated closely with us in smashing the expansionist maneuvers of the Beijing Chinese and in driving the Beijing lackeys -- Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan -- out of our Kampuchean territory.

Since 1970 the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime have attempted to undermine Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity. They massacred the people in Pursat Province and elsewhere throughout Kampuchea. The Vietnamese brothers and sisters were also victims of this massacre. A number of the survivors fled back to Vietnam.

After Kampuchea was liberated by our party, front, and leaders, the collapse of (?these cliques), thanks to the solidarity of the two countries and the seizure of our freedom from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists -- the Kampuchean people and the fraternal Vietnamese settlers returned to live in the areas where they once lived. Only one-third of the former Vietnamese settlers returned to live in Pursat Province. The local authorities and people have welcomed them back and allowed them to live in our province. We have assisted each other and lived together harmoniously. The Vietnamese settlers have correctly abided by the advice given by the revolutionary authorities in the areas where they are living. They have observed the state law of the PRK. [passage indistinct]

As far as our enemies are concerned, particularly the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-Sihanouk-Son Sann group -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, they have spread the slander that Vietnam committed aggression against Kampuchea and sent Vietnamese nations to Kampuchea to exterminate the Kampuchean race. This is very ridiculous. It sounds very funny to our people in Pursat Province because the enemies had earlier said that Vietnam had committed aggression against Kampuchea with its troops; however, 2 years ago, when our parties and governments agreed to withdraw a number of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea each year, the enemies changed to the slander that Vietnam had committed aggression against Kampuchea with its civilians. This clearly shows that, in the past as well as the present, the (?enemies) still want to undermine Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao solidarity, particularly Vietnamese-Kampuchean solidarity, which is a vital factor for our revolution.

The people in Pursat Province know well that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is at the request of the Kampuchean party, government, and people and in accord with the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation signed on 18 February 1979. The agreement reached by the three countries at their party-government summit conference held in Vientiane 22-23 February 1983, confirmed once again that the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea was in accord with the requirements of cooperation among Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos, particularly between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The people in Pursat Province realize that no other nation knows about Kampuchea's weal and woe better than Vietnam. Moreover, Vietnam has always respected Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 20 July 1983, Comrades Hun Sen and Nguyen Co Thach, foreign ministers of the two countries, signed a treaty on the settlement of border problems between the PRK and SRV by basing it on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and mutual interest. This is a new issue unprecedented in history. It constitutes the goals of friendship and new settlements which respond to the requirements of the sovereignty, freedom, and equality of the two countries. The people in Pursat Province joyfully welcome and fully support this treaty because it creates a border of friendship between the two countries and deals a heavy blow to the babbling lips of the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and ASEAN rulers who have slandered and accused Vietnam of committing aggression against Kampuchea and moving its border markers into the Kampuchean territory.

These are just shameless slanders. The Kampuchean people in Pursat Province and elsewhere throughout the country know well that Vietnam does not have to sign any treaty with us if it really wants to commit aggression against Kampuchea. The people in Pursat Province declare that the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and ASEAN can never undermine Vietnam-Kampuchea solidarity with their maneuvers. Our people pledge to preserve Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity as the apples of their eyes.

VODK WARNS OF SRV-USSR EXPANSIONIST GOALS

BK160956 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "The Danger Posed by the Vietnamese-Soviet Aggressors and Expansionists to Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] Former Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman said recently that security throughout the Asian region is being seriously threatened by the Soviet-backed Vietnamese expansionists. He warned that Vietnam nurtures ambitions to lord it over Indochina and to swallow up Thailand's 16 northeastern provinces. In order to implement this strategy, Vietnam signed a military pact with the Soviet Union in order to obtain weapons and economic aid from Moscow to wage its war of aggression against Kampuchea. Through this pact, Vietnam permitted the Soviet Union to set up military bases at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and in Danang.

As noted by the former Thai foreign minister, the nations and peoples of Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region are well aware of the threat posed by the Vietnamese-Soviet strategies of regional aggression and expansion, and they know well that Vietnam and the Soviet Union have fully cooperated in implementing these strategies.

What are the Vietnamese-Soviet strategies of aggression and expansion in these regions? As mentioned by former Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman, Vietnam has implemented its strategy step by step. The first step is to annex Laos and Kampuchea for the formation of a small Indochinese Federation. The second step is to annex Thailand's 16 northeastern provinces for the formation of a medium-size Indochinese Federation. After forming this Indochinese Federation, the third step is to push forward in order to lord it over Southeast Asia. This Vietnamese strategy is totally in accord with that of the Soviet international expansionists who covet control of Southeast Asia, including the Malacca Straits, as a part of their global expansion strategy.

Based on these basically common strategies, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have fully cooperated and helped each other in carrying out systematic activities in this region. Firstly, the Soviet Union has given full support to Vietnam, militarily, economically, financially, politically and diplomatically, to enable Vietnam to send hundreds of thousands of troops to invade Democratic Kampuchea in order to occupy all the Kampuchean territory for the setting up of an Indochinese Federation. Vietnam and the Soviet Union need this Indochinese Federation to use as a springboard in their forward drive. Secondly, through the agreement signed in November 1978, Vietnam has allowed the Soviet Union to set up military bases in Vietnam, particularly at Cam Ranh Bay and in Danang, in exchange for Soviet support of its aggressive and expansionist policy in this region. Thirdly, simultaneously with these abovementioned military measures, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have set up spy rings for launching espionage and subversive activities in various ASEAN countries. Both Vietnam and the Soviet Union have carried out these activities, particularly in Thailand, which is in the frontline against the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionists in this region.

Because Vietnam and the Soviet Union have nurtured strategies of regional aggression and expansion and because Kampuchea is the target of the first stage of the Vietnamese strategy, Vietnam has obstinately carried on its war of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea. The Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have continued to occupy Kampuchea even though the whole world had condemned them and demanded that they withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, the Soviet boss has continued to send weapons and supported Vietnam in the latter's war of aggression, expansion, annexation and race extermination against Kampuchea. The Soviet Union has done this without heeding world opinion and the resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

Realizing the danger of the Vietnamese-Soviet strategies of aggression and expansion which are posing more serious threats to security and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, the countries in these regions and other countries having strategic, political or economic interests in these regions, as well as all the peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world, know that it is necessary to join hands in order to quickly check the Vietnamese-Soviet danger. The most urgent thing isto strongly oppose Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, take all measures to pressure Vietnam to withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea, and give more support, politically, diplomatically, morally and materially, to the Kampuchean people and the CGDK which are waging an arduous struggle on the battlefield against the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors.

VODK COMMENTARY URGES STRENGTHENED UN ROLE

BK171126 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary To Strengthen the United Nations' Role To Ensure and Safeguard World Security and Stability"]

[Text] In the annual report which will be submitted to the forthcoming 38th Session of the UN General Assembly, the UN secretary general warns that the United Nations' role has been on the decline and the organization has not fulfilled its role of defending world security and stability. Over the past years, many great events have occurred in the world which began as very blatant, barbarous, and insolent violations of the sacred principles of the UN Charter and international law, such as the act of aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea by hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese soldiers, Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, and events in Lebanon, Chad, and so on.

These events have not only caused destruction and suffering to the victimized nations and peoples -- who have been massacred and barbarously exterminated and have had their sovereignty and territorial integrity trampled on by the aggressors -- but they have also destroyed the security and stability of neighboring countries in the region and threatened world peace and stability.

Faced with these events, what has the United Nations done to fulfill its role? As the UN secretary general stresses in his annual report, the United Nations has not fulfilled its role and duties of defending the sovereignty and independence of member countries and defending world security and stability.

Take the Kampuchean problem for instance. It has been almost 5 years since the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy first sent hundreds of thousands of its troops to commit aggression and occupy Kampuchea -- an independent and sovereign state and a member of the United Nations. This act of aggression by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy in Kampuchea barbarously violates the principle of the UN Charter and heightens tension in Southeast Asia, making the situation there highly explosive. It also seriously threatens international security and stability.

The entire world and humanity have vigorously opposed and condemned the Hanoi Vietnamese's act of aggression. Every session of the UN General Assembly since 1979 has adopted, by an overwhelming majority and an increasing number of voices, resolutions demanding that vietnam unconditionally withdraw all of its aggressor forces from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without outside interference.

However, these resolutions have so far remained only on paper and have not been implemented. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have trampled on them at will. They are continuing their war of aggression in Kampuchea, trampling on its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and exterminating the Kampuchean people at will.

Seeing that Vietnam can commit such aggression against Kampuchea -- an independent and sovereign state and member country of the United Nations -- at will, and that world community is at an impasse and cannot do anything to the Vietnamese, other events such as in Afghanistan and other regions throughout the world thus occurred. If this situation continues to spread like cancer, what will be the destiny for the survival of the multitude of small countries the world over? And what will happen to world order?

Therefore, it is very reasonable that the UN secretary general appeals for the strengthening of the United Nations' role so that it can fulfill its duties with efficacy. All countries and members of the United Nations which adhere to and defend the principle of the UN Charter and love peace, justice, and independence, must unite to uphold the banner of the UN Charter and defend it so that expansionists and aggressors cannot trample on it at will. They must also unite in taking concrete measures to firmly and harshly punish those aggressors and expansionists who trample on the UN Charter by using brute force to commit aggression against and occupy other countries.

The Kampuchean people and the CGDK -- victims of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' barbarous and cruel acts of aggression for almost 5 years -- hope that the 38th session of the UN General Assembly will take concrete measures to pressure Vietnam to abide by the UN Charter and the UN General Assembly resolutions and immediately withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea so that it cannot continue its war of aggression there and trample on the UN Charter. Only by doing this can the role of the United Nations be strengthened and restored, and the UN Charter be defended to remain the law which ensures world security and stability.

VODK NOTES KHIEU SAMPHAN'S DEPARTURE FOR NEW YORK

BK170506 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] On 14 September, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, left to attend the 38th session of the UN General Assembly in New York.

THAI PAPER ON KPNLF ATTACK ON VIETNAMESE BASES

BK151528 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Ta Phraya -- Democratic Kampuchean forces attacked Vietnamese bases near this eastern border town on Tuesday and heavy fighting broke out, military sources said yesterday.

The sources gave no details, but soldiers of the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), a coalition partner in the Democratic Kampuchean Government, claimed that the Vietnamese side suffered heavy casualties in the attack on bases near the Khmer villages of Soraya and Chang Kachek, about 10 kilometres north of this district in Prachin Buri Province.

The KPNLF forces suffered only one wounded in the incident, they said.

More than a year ago, the KPNLF joined with the Khmer Rouge and forces of Democratic Kampuchea President Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in a coalition formed to oppose the presence of 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

PASASON CITED ON KAL AIRLINER INCIDENT

BK171444 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Vientiane, September 17 (KPL) -- The Lao party daily [PASASON] today once again commented on the violation of Soviet airspace and other civilian aviation international regulations by the Korean airliners and condemned the propaganda campaign aiming to misguide the world opinion.

President R. Reagan of the United States, the commentary said, has recently found a perfect occasion to show his talent as a Hollywood actor by putting himself on a look at various occasions in view to show that he is the champion fighter for human rights, while other services of U.S. Administration are orchestrating a world wide anti-soviet campaign and are trying by all means to convince their allies to join them in a boycott against the Soviet Aeroflot company, the paper wrote.

In the reality, the paper added, facts are facts and nobody can deny it and proposed to review the event point by point. On the night of August 31 and September 1st, an unidentified plane violated the airspace of the far eastern region of the Soviet Union and penetrated in over 400 km in depth in the territory of this country. This intrusion lasted more than 2 hours while the air-control of the soviet Union tried to contact this unidentified plane without any success. Then the Soviet Air Forces' planes had to intercept the unidentified plane and tried by many ways to contact the plane in view to divert it from its wrong route without any success. Meanwhile, the intruder plane violated all the regulations of the international civilian aviation authority by not bearing any luminous signals and by not answering the radio message nor the plane signals. The Soviet interceptors then had to stop this unidentified plane, the paper said.

The next day, the Soviet authority was informed by Washington's sources that the unidentified intruder was an airliner of the Korean Airlines which was on the way from New York to Seoul and was closely supervised by the air-control authority of the U.S.A.

The paper then raised the question: Why did the U.S. air-control, knowing that the airplane has diverted from its initial route, not correct the latter from its faults? If the airplane was truly a civilian airliner, how to explain such violation of all civilian aviation international regulations? And the suspicion is higher when one knows that at the same time a spy plane of the U.S.A. has carried out its mission near the Korean plane.

All those unanswered questions brought world opinion to interest more and more to this incident and particularly to pay more attention to the linkup of the CIA in this accident. Many proofs, the paper revealed, show that the CIA is closely involved in this story and there are more and more indications showing that the CIA planned the air route of this Korean airliner to carry out a spy mission over airspace of the Soviet Union and to launch a provocative act against this country.

The loss of innocent passengers is a very sad incident, the paper added, but one should raise up the question: "Who is responsible for this loss? And who planned the flight?" The paper then pointed out that facts are still facts and no one can deny it. Neither the Hollywood actor's talents nor any campaign could misguide the world opinion, the paper finally stressed.

REAGAN SAID TO EVADE QUESTIONS ON AIRLINER

BK161238 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Feature: "Conversation Between Comrade Ka and Comrade Han" -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Han] Today's topic for discussion is: Some 2 weeks ago Western news sources said that many Soviet combat planes shot down a South Korean passenger airliner after it wandered off course.

[Ka] This is what I thought; I knew you would talk about this. Go on, Comrade.

[Han] The Western countries that are U.S. stooges are raising a ballyhoo, directing their criticism at the Soviet Union.

[Ka] What is the truth about this? Could you give a clear explanation of the facts concerning this incident?

[Han] The verbal attacks mounted by the Western countries or U.S. allies against the Soviet Union do not conform with the truth.

[Ka] Is that so?

[Han] These counteracts, so to speak, are very weak. [laughter]

[Ka] Those who are not aware of the truth would understand that the Soviet Union was wrong in this regard. Right, Comrade?

[Han] Comrade, the fact is that the White House in Washington is trying its utmost to persuade everyone to share its view that the Soviet Union is responsible for the loss of people's lives following the crash of the South Korean airliner which flew from the United States and later intruded into the airspace of the Soviet Union.

[Ka] What is the U.S. position toward the incident involving the South Korean Boeing-747 which violated Soviet airspace?

[Han] Various observers and politicians in the world have raised the following questions: Why did this aircraft intrude some 500 km into Soviet airspace and off its designated international aviation corridor, and why didn't the U.S. and Japanese aviation traffic communications control centers take measures to stop the plane from violating the Soviet Union's airspace or sovereignty, despite the fact that they knew that the plane flew in Soviet airspace for a lengthy period of time?

[Ka] How did the Reagan administration react to these questions?

[Han] Not a single answer has been given by Reagan. He has kept his mouth shut.

[laughter] Apart from failing to give any answer, he has tried to evade answering these questions.

[Ka] You said the aircraft intruded deep into Soviet airspace. The United States would do the same thing once an aircraft intruded into U.S. airspace, don't you think?

[Han] Absolutely correct. What the Soviet Union did was to defend its own sovereignty. Right, Comrade?

[Ka] What was the aircraft's objective in intruding into Soviet airspace? Could you tell me about this, Comrade?

[Han] It had a definite objective in intruding into Soviet airspace. It did not blindly wander off course. It must have had some objectives. Its main objective was to carry out a premeditated spy mission. Regarding this, a French television commentator, speaking on a (?TF-1) television program, said that the Boeing-747 aircraft left its normal flight path with the aim of conducting an intelligence mission.

RESISTANCE GROUPS SAID TO DEBATE TIES WITH CGDK

BK151209 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 12 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Colonel Bounloet Saikosi, a former Lao rightist military officer and self-proclaimed leader of the Lao National Liberation Front, and General Phoumi Nosavan, another leader of the front, declared that they held a meeting with Son Sann, leader of the Khmer Serei fraction and prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in early July. The meeting was reportedly held for consultation on cooperation between the front and the Kampuchean resistance forces in fighting Vietnamese and Soviet influence in Indochina.

Later, a document -- a cooperation agreement between the Lao National Liberation Front and the Kampuchean Resistance Force -- was issued and distributed in many countries, including the United States and Australia.

The agreement was signed by Col Bounloet Saikosi, on behalf of the Liberation Front, and Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, and bore the seal of the president's office of Democratic Kampuchea.

The agreement, in brief, says that the Lao National Liberation Front and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea have agreed to cooperate and support each other by all means to eliminate Vietnamese and Soviet influence on Laos and Kampuchea and to set up joint operations centers in southern Laos at Saravane, Sedon, Sithandon, Attopeu, Savannakhet and Tha Khek. The agreement also gives the names of members of the joint committee of both sides.

Subsequently, leaders of six groups of Lao resistance forces in Laos and the joint chief of staff committee of the Lao National Liberation Front issued a joint communique saying that they knew nothing of the said agreement despite their names appearing on it. They said they had never heard about the policy or any achievement of Col Bounloet Saikosi and Gen Phoumi Nosavan. The communique stressed that the Lao people do not recognize the two persons because they once had the Lao armed forces under their command but failed to prevent the communists and Vietnamese from taking over Laos.

The communique further said that the two persons have been deceiving Lao nationals abroad as well as those who support the Lao National Liberation Front in the United States, Australia and Europe and collecting contribution worth hundreds of thousands of dollars annually from them.

The communique stressed that the struggle for the liberation of the Lao nation must be carried out by Lao people themselves. The group under Col Bounloet and Gen Phoumi can never succeed in driving the Vietnamese troops out of Lao even though they might have a big army or set up a government in exile. The Lao National Liberation Front will not cooperate with this group.

VODK RFPORTS LAO GUERRILLAS KILL 8 VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS

BK190222 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Lao National Liberation Front guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese aggressors at (Pev), (Thnuk), and (Na Say) positions, killing six and wounding seven, on 10 and 11 September. In their pursuit of the guerrillas on the following day, two Vietnamese soldiers were killed and two others wounded when they stepped on landmines.

PRASONG ASSESSES THREAT OF SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET

BK170127 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] The Soviet Union has massively strengthened its naval fleet in the Far East, including the deployment of its biggest troop carrying assault ship in the region, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, Secretary-General of the National Security Council, said yesterday.

In an interview with the KYODO news agency of Japan, Prasong said that within two years the Soviet Far Eastern naval fleet has been more than doubled, from more than doubled, [as published] from 80 to 175 surface ships and submarines. Most threatening, he said, is the deployment of the Soviet Union's largest troop-carrying assault ship Ivan Lokov which, he added, is capable of carrying large numbers of marines, tanks and armoured personnel carriers. The ship usually sails in the same fleet as the aircraft carrier Minsk, Sqn-Ldr Prasong said, adding that the Russians had the offensive capability to land their troops anywhere in the region.

The NSC chief noted that Vietnam's acquiescence to the utilisation of its strategic bases and facilities in Danang and Cam Ranh Bay as outposts of Soviet Far Eastern forces has significantly increased Soviet military capability in the region. The facilities at the two Vietnamese ports have greatly shortened the Pacific fleet's journeys back to naval headquarters in Vladivostok for refuelling, resupply and maintenance, he said, adding that they also help project Soviet naval power in the Indian Ocean.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said there are now at any given time 15 surface ships and submarines -- including the Minsk aircraft carrier -- in the Southeast Asian region. The carrier, he noted has been known to intrude into Thai territorial waters. He said the entire Soviet Pacific fleet numbers 2,700 ships, including 135 submarines with 65 to 70 of them nuclear-powered. The Far Eastern forces comprise 51 troop divisions with 9,000 aircraft (2,100 fighters and 420 bombers under the Air Force and 2,700 aircraft under the Pacific fleet).

On nuclear forces, he said about 30 inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBM's) were deployed in the Far East. In addition, a number of SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear missiles have been moved in from Europe to replace the old models SS-17 and SS-18.

The NSC secretary-general said that the massive buildup of Soviet military might in the Far East was a serious threat to security in the region. Unlike the Chinese forces which are based in their own country, the Soviet military presence outside the Soviet Union, has never decreased, but tends to increase significantly, he noted. "No one is happy with this massive buildup," said Sqn-Ldr Prasong who then called upon countries like the United States, Japan and China "to do something" in the face of the Soviet threat.

Japan, for instance, can play a role by safeguarding its own sealanes which, he said, would be the first step in the right direction. "It is the duty and responsibility of superpowers who have interests here to think about (the threat)," he said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON RELATIONS WITH LAOS

BK170437 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Thailand has always tried to better its relations with Laos at all levels, the Foreign Ministry spokesman told a press conference this morning. Mr Chet Sutcharitkun said since 1981 Thailand has never made any criticism against its Laotian neighbor. He also dismissed all the claims that some anti-Lao Government movements have their bases in Thailand.

He reiterated that the Thai authorities have made it clear to the public that any border incidents that might arise must be localized and that minor problems should be resolved at the local level by the authorities on both sides of the Mekong River.

On the governmental level, Mr Chet said that the Thai Government has always tried to seek better understanding with the Vientiane authorities, adding that there have been several exchanges of official visits. He also pointed out that Thailand has always encouraged and supported the Western countries' efforts to assist Laos in every field. Thailand does not wish to see Laos under Vietnam's complete control, Mr Chet said. He added that the two current crossing points in Nong Khai Province are adequate and appropriate because transportation services between Bangkok and Nong Khai are the most economic and suitable for Laos.

On the strategic goods, Mr Chet said Thailand has never applied the regulations that strictly, adding that Lao people are allowed to come to buy Thai goods in Nong Khai Province during the daytime and if they wish to stay overnight they could do so after getting permission from appropriate authorities. However, the spokesman said the Thai people have never got likewise treatment.

MORE ANTICOMMUNIST DRIVES SLATED FOR SOUTH

BK190141 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] Surat Thani -- The Fourth Army Region will soon launch a fresh military campaign against communist jungle hideouts in areas straddling Ranong, Chumphon and Surat Thani, field military sources told THE NATION yesterday. The new operation will be a follow-up to the "Tai Rom Yen 17 Operation" which had just been wound up. The "Tai Rom Yen 17" operation was aimed at flushing out communist remnants in Wiang Sa, Na San, and Kanchanadit districts of this southern province.

The said the new operation will concentrate on the upper part of the target areas, particularly in Phato and Kapo districts of Ranong Province. Intelligence reports show that the communist insurgents in Ranong were recently reinforced by their colleagues who fled the military campaign in this province and neighbouring Nakhon Si Thammarat, and are stepping up efforts to establish influence in the heavily wooded rugged areas. Wiang Sa and Na San districts are part of the so-called "Zone 508" of the Communist Party of Thailand while Kanchanadit District is part of the so-called "Zone 511". The Fourth Army Region has concluded that all the major bases in the two provinces had been overrun.

The sources said the new military operation was aimed to keeping military pressure on communist remnants to force them to surrender to the authorities and to nip in the bud their efforts to set up a new operational zone in Ranong. Military sources estimated that the strength of the communist insurgents in the target areas at about 100-150 armed men. The CPT's provincial committee overseeing the activities in areas straddling Chumphon, Ranong and Surat Thani is also believed situated in Phato and Kapoe districts of Ranong, according to the sources.

The Fourth Army Region launched small-scale military operations against communist insurgents in the south throughout the past year. The troops to participate in the new military campaign are expected to total several companies of regulars and rangers. After the military operation, authorities will be despatched to conduct political campaign.

VISIT BY INDIA'S BAJPAI CALLED 'POSITIVE SIGN'

BK170137 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] The just-concluded visit of Indian Foreign Secretary K.H. Bajpai has received little publicity, but it should be taken as a "positive sign" in the development of Thai-Indo relations, which are strained because of differences over the Kampuchean issue, a well-informed Thai source told THE NATION in a recent briefing.

Bajpai visited here September 13-15 as guest of Foreign Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin, the highest level Indian visit since Foreign Minister Rao visited here in February 1982. Bajpai's visit was positive in the sense that India has started to pay more attention to Thailand and Southeast Asia, said the source, who asked not to be identified.

However, he warned against jumping to the conclusion that this would lead to a break-through in Thai-Indo ties: "At the moment, I still could not imagine that New Delhi would change its stand on the Kampuchean conflict, at least in the new future."

Bajpai and his Thai counterparts held extensive talks on a wide range of international issues, including the Kampuchean problem, superpower rivalry, Sino-Indo relations, problems on the subcontinent, and India's perception of the "threat" from Pakistan, according to the source. "They were not negotiations, but rather an exchange of views. The Indian side explained to us their positions and sounded out our opinions on the issues. Kampuchea did not figure prominently in the talks," he said.

The Indian secretary, who is in charge of diplomatic affairs east of India, also told his Thai counterpart that Indian ethnics who have investments in Hong Kong are interested in transferring their capital from the British colony to Thailand because of apprehension over the future of the colony. "This is quite a new phase of knowledge to me and I don't see any reason why we should not welcome the Indian investment," said the source.

On Kampuchea, the Indian secretary made two points: India defined its policy on Kampuchea without intending to go against the Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN), and India is not pre-occupied with the Kampuchean problem. The statements imply India's wish to improve ties with Thailand and ASEAN, but whether they could be interpreted as indicating that India might soften its stand on Kampuchea for the sake of better ties is another matter.

On the other hand, the Thais told the Indian senior official that Indo-Thai ties which are not "business as usual", could not be further improved because of India's stand on Kampuchea.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS U.S. MOVES IN LEBANON

OW171636 Hanoi VNA in English 1617 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Sept. 17 -- A spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issued the following statement:

The President of the United States recently allowed U.S. Marines in the multi-state forces in Lebanon to use aircraft and artillery of the U.S. 6th Fleet to attack the Lebanese patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistants. The United States has sent more warships to the area close to the Lebanese territorial waters. Two thousand U.S. Marines on board U.S. warships are waiting for the order to land on Lebanese territory at any time.

This is an extremely dangerous act aimed at opposing the Lebanese patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistance and preparing for new escalations of intervention against Arab countries, especially, Syria. This action of the U.S. not only is a brazen violation of the independence and national sovereignty of Lebanon, but also renders the situation in the Middle East and elsewhere in the world more tense.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemns this military adventure of the U.S. and demands that the United States stop at once every scheme and act of aggression and intervention against the Lebanese people, the Palestinian people and the peoples of other Arab countries. The U.S. and Israeli troops and other non-Arab forces must withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Lebanon.

The Vietnamese people and their government firmly support the Palestinian people, the Lebanese people and the peoples of other Arab countries in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, Zionism and the Israeli aggressors to gain and defend their national independence, thus contributing to preserve peace in the Middle East and the rest of the world.

U.S. 'HYPOCRISY' ON KAL AFFAIR SCORED

OW171103 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Sep 83

["Current Events Talk" by Dao Nguyen: "Crocodile Tears"]

[Text] Although he has quite the Hollywood motion pictures establishment, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has not forgotten his old profession as an actor while he is in the White House. In fact, immediately after staging the South Korean airliner drama, he launched a propaganda campaign to smear and oppose the Soviet Union.

In order to incite other people to grieve more deeply over the deaths of the airliner's passengers, including a number of American citizens, whom he and the CIA used as scapegoats, Reagan shed crocodile tears when he ordered the observance of 11 September as a national day of mourning and attended a memorial service for the American victims at the Washington National Cathedral.

Reagan's drama was performed very clumsily. American and world public opinion has gradually denounced him, and even the traditional hypocrisy of the White House. The U.S. organization for motivating the people to oppose the U.S. Administration's wicked schemes has promptly issued a statement affirming that the U.S. Government has even more obviously tried to cover up the evidence necessary for throwing light upon many questions concerning the airliner incident. What are these questions? At the press conference held by the Soviet Ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs in Moscow on 9 September, the following questions were raised:

Why did the responsible services of the United States not sound the alarm as soon as the South Korean airliner veered off the established international route in violation of Soviet airspace, and why did not they guide the plane back to the international route? Why did the United States, at the same time, send an RC-135 reconnaissance plane, which resembles the South Korean airliner, flying in the direction of the latter with the aim of deceiving the Soviet air defense organs? The American side has ignored these questions.

Regarding this incident, U.S. progressive organizations and public opinion have stressed that the Americans should not forget that they have many times become the victims of the U.S. Government's deceitful schemes. Let us cite here the U.S. sending of a U-2 reconnaissance plane into the Soviet Union in 1960, the U.S. fabrication of the Maddox incident to expand the war to all Vietnam, and many other incidents in the world.

The LOS ANGELES TIMES, after recalling these incidents, has alarmed the American people that the South Korean airliner incident was not an accidental tragedy, but a premeditated provocation like other odious incidents in U.S. history.

The White House has used human lives to pave the way for realizing its dirty political schemes.

Apropos to the story of Reagan shedding crocodile tears in the Washington National Cathedral over the American and foreign victims aboard the South Korean airliner, one recalls that, in 1973, the White House did not show compassion at all for the victims aboard the Libyan plane shot down by a U.S. jet fighter. [as heard] But Reagan and the White House are now capitalizing on the mourning over the South Korean airliner's victims they used as scapegoats to fool progressive public opinion, which is blaming them for frenziedly conducting the current nuclear arms race in disregard of the lives of millions of people in the world.

Reagan has thus used his false humanity to cover his actual cruelty.

Resolution Denounces U.S.

OW171121 Hanoi VNA in English 0808 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Sept. 16 -- A meeting jointly sponsored by the Fatherland Front Committee of Hanoi and the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association was held here this afternoon in response to the struggle for peace against nuclear war and in protest against the U.S.-engineered plane incident over Soviet airspace. Present were representatives of political parties, mass organizations and religious, and prominent social activists, scientists and artists.

The participants heard a report on the U.S. imperialists' plan to step up the nuclear arms race in preparation for a new world war and on their dark design in the deliberate violation of the Soviet airspace by a South Korean airliner. The meeting adopted a resolution strongly condemning and protesting against the U.S. Administration's adventurous and irresponsible policy to create flashpoints all over the world in order to justify the nuclear arms race and push mankind to a nuclear holocaust. The participants particularly denounced the U.S. imperialists for using a South Korean civil airliner for spying purposes and the lives of passengers as an instrument to further their slander campaign against the Soviet Union.

The participants warmly welcomed and supported the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at ending the nuclear arms race. They voiced full support for the Soviet Government's statement of September 6 on the Boeing 747 incident.

Socialist Party Hits U.S.

OW172238 Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Sept. 17 -- The Vietnam Socialist Party recently held a meeting to protest against the U.S.-engineered plane incident over Soviet territory.

The participants strongly condemned the anti-Soviet campaign launched by President Reagan which aims at blurring the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and pressing the U.S. Congress to adopt a huge appropriation for the new fiscal year as well as a program for deployment of nuclear missiles. They said that the South Korean airliner incident was a new "Tonkin Gulf" incident masterminded by the U.S. administration to incite the public and pave the way for war provocation. The participants' consensus was that the U.S. side must bear full responsibility for that tragedy caused by itself.

Workers Protest U.S. 'Schemes'

OW160841 Hanoi VNA in English 0733 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Sept. 16 -- Two hundred representatives of Vietnamese workers and cadres and Soviet experts at the United Thang Long Bridge Enterprises held a meeting here yesterday afternoon to protest against the U.S.-masterminded South Korean plane intrusion into Soviet airspace on the August 31-September 1 night and support the Soviet Government's relevant statement on Sept 6. Similar mass meetings also took place at the Hanoi Machine Tools Factory No. 1 and the Hanoi Polytechnic.

At these meetings, the participants unanimously demanded that the U.S. immediately end all its dark schemes against world peace, including intensification of the arms race and deployment of new nuclear missiles. They held the Reagan administration fully responsible for that incident.

TRUONG CHINH SAYS PRC 'TRYING TO ENCIRCLE' SRV

BK161039 Hong Kong AFP in English 1023 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 16 (AFP) -- Vietnamese State Council Chairman Truong Chinh has accused China of trying to encircle Vietnam on two fronts and stressed the need to combine the military and political struggles to regain "independence and freedom." He made the comment in a book titled "Some Military Problems in the Vietnamese Revolution" of which the press gave an account today.

The book essentially makes the point that revolutionary violence is "just" and must combine "the armed struggle with the political struggle to regain independence and freedom." The book, according to the press, is peppered with historical references to Vietnam's protracted struggle "for national liberation" against "Japanese fascists, French colonialists, U.S. imperialists and now Chinese hegemonists and expansionists." Mr Chinh, however, singled out China, saying that during the Vietnam war of the 1960-70's, Beijing strove to maintain Vietnam in a situation such that it could not win the war but would not be defeated militarily "in order to turn Vietnam into a buffer between China and imperialism."

Since then, "China is trying to encircle Vietnam on two fronts, in the north (Sino-Soviet border) and the southwest (through Chinese support to the Cambodian guerrilla resistance battling the 150,000-180,000 Vietnamese expeditionary corps bolstering the Phnom Penh government)," he said. "By applying this strategy, the Beijing reactionary clique have unmasked themselves as Vietnam's direct enemy and that of the Chinese people," he added.

The book also stressed that the Communist Party's military line must always be subordinated to its political line. Vietnamese armed forces must be "strong, numerous and modern to defeat the enemy, carry out propaganda actions and contribute to the socialist construction of the country's economy." In wartime, its principal task is to identify the main enemy and then to assess its strengths and weaknesses, the book explained.

The Communist Party organ NHAN DAN said Mr Chinh's book had great significance for the "consolidation of national defense and helps enrich the theories and military sciences of the party and the nation." According to the ASIA YEARBOOK published by the Hong Kong-based FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Soviet-equipped Vietnam has 1,029,000 men under arms: 1 million-strong ground forces, a 4,000-member navy and a 25,000-strong air force, in addition to 1.5 million militiamen and 70,000 border guards and security troops. Hanoi also has 40,000 troops deployed in Laos in addition to its contingent in Cambodia.

RADIO REPORTS RELEASE OF 21 CHINESE NATIONALS

BK161520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Just as Vietnam's Foreign Ministry previously notified the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi on 19 August 1983, at 0800 on 16 September 1983, the Friendship Pass outpost in Lang Son was delegated by our government to hand over to the Chinese side 21 Chinese men who had been captured during their intrusion into Vietnamese territory so that they can be reunited with their families on the occasion of China's 1 October national day.

The released Chinese admitted to the Vietnamese authorities that they had been charged by the Chinese authorities with the mission of penetrating Vietnamese territory to conduct spy, reconnaissance, and sabotage operations against the Vietnamese people. They confessed their guilt and expressed their gratitude to our government and people for having treated them humanely during their temporary detention and for granting them leniency now.

NORTHERN BORDER FORCES STEP UP ACTIVITIES

BK170417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] At the northern border, the border defense corps has stepped up its scouting activities and has motivated the masses to detect the enemy's maneuvers. Assisted by the compatriots of various nationalities, various border defense units have in the past succeeded in killing or capturing nearly 100 Chinese commandos and scouts who intruded into our territory to plant mines or set up ambushes. These units have also captured tens of Chinese spies at their hiding places along the border.

During the April drive against the enemy's nibbling operations, the Lai Chau border defense force -- especially the A Pa Chai border defense outpost -- succeeded in promptly detecting enemy troops who were being sent to occupy a number of high points inside our country. Together with other nearby units and the militiamen of Muong Te District, the border defense outpost quickly deployed its force, thus compelling the enemy to withdraw to the other side of the border. After this combat operation, the A Pa Chai border defense outpost was awarded a second-class combat exploits medal by the state.

POWER STATION DESTROYED BY CHINESE RESTORED

Ow181351 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The (Dong Cao) Hydroelectric Power Station in the northern Vietnamese province of Cao Bang, destroyed by Chinese aggressor troops, was recently restored.

This hydroelectric power station was built in 1977 with a total installed capacity of 1,000 kilowatts. Chinese troops destroyed this power station in the war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979.

The restored (Dong Cao) Hydroelectric Power Station not only supplies electricity for lighting to Trung Khanh District and nearby villages, but ensures the normal operation of two power pumping stations and provides irrigation water for several hundred hectares of land.

OBJECTIONS TO PRC POLICIES DISCUSSED

BK161510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Feature "Heighten Vigilance in National Defense" by Station Editor Vu Dinh Vinh]

[Text] Although the Beijing authorities have always spoken of restoring friendly Sino-Vietnamese relations, they have, in fact, acted to the contrary. As already reported, on the occasion of the national days to Vietnam and China, our Foreign Ministry sent a note to its Chinese counterpart proposing that both sides agree to refrain from carrying out armed operations and other hostile activities and from discharging firearms at the common border during the period 30 August to 8 October 1983. Furthermore, although receiving no response from the Chinese side, on 29 August the SRV Government ordered all the People's Armed Forces along the entire northern borderline to scrupulously observe the above goodwill proposal. On 16 September Vietnam will return to the Chinese side 21 Chinese arrested on charges of illegally intruding into Vietnamese territory so that they can be reunited with their families on the occasion of the coming 1 October Chinese National Day.

These acts by the Vietnamese side stem from the traditional friendship between the two peoples and from a desire to normalize neighborly relations with the PRC on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The above proposal and actions are compatible with the Chinese people's aspirations and are welcomed by world public opinion as a contribution to easing tension at the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Unable to remain silent the Beijing authorities have had to speak out. However, instead of accepting Vietnam's fair and reasonable proposal as expected by progressive world public opinion and by the Chinese people themselves, they have once again turned down the goodwill proposal of Vietnam. With their hostile attitude toward Vietnam and their big-nation hegemonist superciliousness remaining unchanged, they have thoughtlessly said that all proposals made by Vietnam on such an argument is designed to put the blame on Vietnam for the tension -- which is caused by the Chinese themselves -- at the Sino-Vietnamese border. Last year, on the occasion of the National Day of Vietnam and China, the Beijing authorities rejected a similar proposal made by Vietnam.

On these days last year, while our People's Armed Forces along the entire northern border scrupulously observed the SRV Government order to unilaterally carry out the proposal to refrain from conducting armed operations and other hostile activities and from discharging firearms at the border between the two countries on the occasion of the two countries' national days, the Chinese side intensified their deceitful and distorting propaganda tricks while ordering their soldiers to conduct army armed provocations, including those in Xin Man of Ha Tuyen, Go Hen of Quang Ninh, Trang Dinh of Lang Son, and Muong Khuong of Hoang Lien Son, and countless other hostile activities.

The above situation clearly shows who has good intentions and who is attempting to create hostile activities. The Beijing authorities' falsehood and deception reached a new pinnacle when they said that what the Chinese Government is expecting now is a way to achieve lasting peace and a quiet environment at the Sino-Vietnamese border instead of achieving quietness for a short period of time. One may ask now, if they refuse to accept this proposal for a short cease-fire, they could have good intentions of achieving lasting peace? Having been defeated in their large-scale war of aggression against Vietnam, they are now waging a cruel and dangerous multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam to weaken it for annexationist purposes.

Due to the hostile acts of the Chinese side, not a single moment passes without gunfire along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The presence of tens of thousands of Chinese troops with all kinds of war equipment has created a permanent war atmosphere at the border area of the two countries. Chinese troops daily dig trenches and field fortifications and expand roads leading to the border areas. They continue to expand and modernize various airfields and military bases in the two major military regions of Kunming and Guangzhou. This fact shows that the Chinese leadership maintain a hostile attitude and act against Vietnam. They will never change their schemes of aggression and expansionism.

Beijing relations with other countries also reveal the Chinese leadership's perfidious characteristics. Former British Prime Minister Heath, who has met Deng Xiaoping five times in his five visits to China, recently visited that country again and held talks with Deng and other Chinese leaders such as Wu Xueqian, the foreign minister. Afterward he held a press conference in Beijing and affirmed that China has not changed its policy on relations with the Soviet Union, and that Chinese leaders regard the Soviet Union as a dangerous threat. The Chinese leaders told the former British Prime Minister that there is no change in Sino-Soviet relations. He was further informed by Beijing that Sino-U.S. ties are improving satisfactorily.

Over the past few days, when the Reagan administration launched a ballyhoo against the Soviet Union after the South Korean airliner -- which was spying in Soviet airspace -- was shot down, Beijing immediately chimed in. RENMIN RIBAO devoted almost one full page to repeat the allegations made by the United States and other international reactionary groups condemning the Soviet Union. They irresponsibly said that the Soviet Union violated international law. Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li brazenly described the incident as a manifestation of hegemonism in its widest form. The Western press has disclosed that U.S.-built electronic intelligence centers situated in China and near the Soviet border were positively involved in this incident by collecting information relating to the aforementioned South Korean airliner.

Let us consider how they harmoniously colluded with each other. U.S.-Japanese military collusion has been intensified by the recent visit of the Japanese Defense Agency Director in Washington to hold talks with U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger. The United States, meanwhile, exerts pressure on Japan and forces it to allocate more budget funds for military activities to carry out the arms race policy and help the U.S. imperialists deploy modern fighter aircraft at an airbase in northern Japan near the Soviet border. Most importantly, they have together announced the biggest military exercise in 5 years to be organized soon along the Japanese coast with the participation of U.S. and Japanese troops. Japan has also reached military agreements with the United States in many fields. It has accelerated the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance. Against this background, Japan-China political collusion has also been accelerated toward the establishment of the U.S.-China-Japan alliance.

At the third Japanese-Chinese foreign ministerial conference held recently in Beijing, through overt statements made by both sides, there has emerged a Japanese-Chinese strategic collusion opposed to national independence and socialism, especially against the Soviet Union and the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. Both sides made slanderous allegations against the Soviet Union and admitted that they have a common reactionary viewpoint on the Kampuchean and Afghan issues. Chinese President Li Xiannian recently affirmed that China does not oppose Japanese efforts to strengthen its defense power. Beijing's intention is to use Tokyo to fulfill its modernization policy, especially military modernization. The Japanese reactionaries, meanwhile, are nurturing the dream of reviving militarism. It is obvious that the Chinese leadership will not cease their collusion with the United States and South Korea to create tension and pose a threat to peace in Asia and the Pacific.

Considering the aforementioned events, we again clearly see the true perfidious and deceitful color of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

PRK'S WHITE PAPER ON THAI POLICY PRAISED

BK161441 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 15 Sep 83

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 September commentary: "Criminal Designs Exposed"]

[Text] On 13 September, the PRK's Foreign Ministry made public a white paper on Thai policy toward Kampuchea. This important document proves that the successive Thai administrations, particularly the current one, have persisted in their policy of expansion and aggression toward Kampuchea.

Through hard facts and eloquent evidence, this document clarifies several issues in the Thai-Kampuchean relationship. It refutes all of the Bangkok administration's allegations intended to deceive the Thai and world peoples and cover up their crimes against Kampuchea during the past 4 years or more.

Through this document, one can see clearly that the Thai policy of expansion and hegemony toward Kampuchea is an unswerving national policy that guides all the plots and acts of the Thai ruling circles in their relations with Kampuchea as well as with other neighboring countries of the Indochinese peninsula.

As a result of pursuing a shopworn reactionary policy, for some decades now the Thai ruling circles have either conspired with the Japanese fascists or tailed after the U.S. imperialists, and now they are colluding closely with the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles to oppose the three Indochinese countries in order to achieve their dark and odious ambitions.

It can be said that in the past half century or so, the Thai territory has served as a springboard for the Japanese fascists to occupy Indochinese and now serves as a military base for the United States to wage a bloody war of aggression against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. At present, Thailand again becomes the theater of operation for the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists in implementing a policy of hostility and revenge against the independence, security, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the three Indochinese peoples.

Undeniable facts over the past 4 years have shown that since the Kampuchean people rose up to regain their national independence and overthrow the extremely barbarous genocidal regime of the Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan tyrants -- lackeys of Beijing expansionists -- the Bangkok ruling circles have colluded with China and the United States to frenziedly implement a hostile policy against the revival of the Kampuchean people.

World public opinion has observed that the reactionary forces in the current Thai ruling circles only serve as a tool for Beijing and Washington to effectively implement their satanic plots against the Indochinese countries. They have lent their hands to China and the United States in fostering the Pol Pot remnants and the reactionary Son Sann and Sihanouk cliques and in providing these reactionaries with shelter on Thai territory so that they can conduct acts of sabotage in some of the PRK's border areas. They have assumed the prime role in the absurd farce of erecting the corpse of the Democratic Coalition Government of Kampuchea, a disguised organization of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

They have let China use their seaports and airports to supply arms and food to the Pol Pot clique, and have even used Thai troops for this purpose. They have assisted the Pol Pot troops in penetrating Kampuchea to oppress, plunder, and massacre the people. They have chimed in with Beijing and Washington at the UN forum to plot the restoration of the genocidal regime and to oppose the Kampuchean people's national right to self-determination. They have fabricated the so-called threat to Thailand from Kampuchea and Vietnam so as to reject all the peace proposals full of good will from Kampuchea and other Indochinese countries and so forth.

These facts prove that the Thai ruling circles are the most loyal servants of Beijing and Washington. It is not accidental that the Western press has observed that Bangkok is Beijing's psychological warfare mouthpiece and a tool for China to wage war. This is so because all the Bangkok ruling circles' campaigns of distortion and slander against Vietnam and Kampuchea have been patterned after Beijing's tune, and because all of Bangkok's anti-Vietnam activities have been guided and incited by the Zhong Nanhai expansionists.

This fact is too notorious. While several governments in the ASEAN groups are worried about Beijing's expansionist scheme and have experienced their desire to hold a dialogue with Vietnam and other Indochinese countries in order to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, the Bangkok ruling circles are striving to collude with Beijing, eulogize the Zhong Nanhai Dynasty, and prevent and sabotage the trend for dialogue.

It is also too obvious that while the Southeast Asian peoples, including the Thai people, have clearly realized that Chinese expansionism and hegemonism is the dangerous enemy and the immediate and long-term threat to the region, Bangkok has colluded with Beijing and strived to fabricate an imaginary enemy of Southeast Asia -- Vietnam and the Soviet Union -- has called itself a frontline state to oppose the Indochinese countries.

Truth can never be covered up. The Bangkok ruling circles have long denied their crimes in colluding with the Beijing reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists to oppose the Indochinese countries. However, they are only defendants who clumsily justify themselves before international public opinion. Their collusion with Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in carrying out their own plot of expansion can only court them disaster. They themselves have caused instability, sabotaged Thailand, and created conditions for Beijing to penetrate and interfere more profoundly in their country.

Just as the PRK's white paper indicates, so long as the Thai ruling circles cling to their scheme of annexing Kampuchea, they will court disaster to their people with unpredictable consequences. It is time for the Thai ruling circles to realize that the immediate and dangerous enemy of the Thai, Indochinese, and Southeast Asian peoples is no other than the Chinese expansionists and great-nation hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists. It is also time for the Thai ruling circles to give up their outdated dream of expansion and annexation of their neighboring countries. By connecting their policy with the aggressive schemes of China and the United States, the Thai ruling circles have run counter to the regional peoples' interests and have betrayed their own people's interests, sabotaging Thai independence and sovereignty.

As a Southeast Asian country, Thailand should live in friendship and cooperation with the regional countries to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and to oppose all outside intervention. Although Kampuchea as well as Vietnam and Laos advocate the unswerving foreign policy of peace, friendship, cooperation, and respect for the independence and sovereignty of all countries, these countries are determined to oppose all those who violate the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the three Indochinese countries. The solidarity and comprehensive cooperation among the Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean peoples is the invincible strength that can defeat all the criminal plots of the expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and all their followers.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE SCORES POL POT'S CRIMES

BK181654 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Sep 83

[NHAN DAN 17 September article by Le Ba Thuyen: "No Place Under the Sun for the Genocidal Clique"]

[Text] It is a map the likes of which cannot be seen anywhere else in the world: a large map of Kampuchea made entirely of human skulls with empty eye sockets. On it are marked in bold red letters the name of the provinces and areas where the people of this suffering country were massacred during the 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days they spent in a hell on earth, in the clutches of Beijing's henchmen. There was no locality where innocent people had not been killed by blows to their necks with hoes wielded by black-uniformed soldiers. There was no province or district where a mass grave had not been found.

Today, this of map of skulls still hangs as an eloquent indictment on a large wall at the Tuol Sleng Prison Museum in the heart of the Phnom Penh capital. Yet, some people in Beijing, with Washington's backing, are still attempting to whitewash the bloody crimes of the Pol Pot clique of murderers and deceive public opinion by hatching the so-called Democratic Kampuchea, in which Sihanouk is used as a puppet to cover up the filth.

An entire country was in mourning, or, paraphrasing the title of a book by two Western Writers, Anthony Paul and Barron, an entire nation was murdered. Today, this fact still needs to be emphasized in order to continue to lay bare the cruel and cunning faces of those who fostered and commanded the genocidal clique to plunge the Kampuchean people into a bloodbath. These people are now seeking to give the murderers a face-lift so as to use them as a tool in carrying out their subversive schemes against the PRK, opposing the three Indochinese peoples, and paving the way for their expansion to Southeast Asia. At the same time, they want to mislead world opinion and prolong the Pol Pot clique's illegal occupation of Kampuchea's seat at the forthcoming 38th UN General Assembly session.

Tuol Sleng, in Cambodian, means the hill of poisonous fruit trees. In the hands of the butchers, Tuol Sleng proved considerably more deadly. Up to 20,000 people were killed there. There died a Khmer mother, who tightly hugged two infants in her skinny arms, her lips tightened, her eyes aglow with hatred, whose image is still recorded on a wall covered by pictures of the victims. There died (Chhan Sokhom), a former professor in New York and an antiwar activist, who, after being lured back to Kampuchea by the Pol Pot clique's sugar-coated words supposedly to participate in national reconstruction, was thrown into jail with the prison registration number 8 pinned on his chest. There died (Bun Borin), a medical school sophomore, who stared defiantly at the executioners as if to visit all of her anger upon them when they were taking her picture prior to leading her away to be beheaded. There died the famous singers Sin Sisamut, Huy Meas, and Ros Serei Sothes, whose voices have been silenced forever.

Ministers, army division commanders, regional or provincial party committee secretaries, and heads of communes in the Pol Pot administration and armed forces died there. These people accounted for about one-half of the total of 20,000 people detained and murdered at Tuol Sleng.

Who carried out the orders of Pol Pot and Sun Hao -- Beijing's ambassador who acted as the governor general -- in the massacres at Tuol Sleng? It was (Kang Kien), a Chinese descendent notorious for his cruelty whose father was a full-blooded Chinese. This prison chief warden could order the beheading of many persons with only a stroke of his red pencil. During the last minutes of 7 January 1979, when Phnom Penh was going to be liberated by revolutionary forces, (Kang Kien) killed 14 more prisoners before fleeing to the West, and, at present, he is hiding in the Thai-Kampuchean border area like a deadly snake waiting for another chance to kill people again.

Nothing is more ironic than the sight of a map of Kampuchea made of human skulls, which is situated above scattered busts of fat-faced Pol Pot the butcher, a man who aped his masters in claiming himself to be a great, strict, clear-sighted, and magnificent superman. Seen close by are a picture of Mao Zedong in the company of Pol Pot and Leng Sary, all of them smiling broadly, and a picture of Deng Xiaoping clasping hands with Comrade Pol Pot. The Kampuchean people often say that the wicked and the cruel flock together. These people who are notorious for their wickedness and cruelty have today still ganged up to oppose the Kampuchean revolution and the Kampuchean people whom they hate deeply.

Tuol Sleng alone can testify to the crimes of the killers, but a visit to Cheung Ek village, Dangkao District, Kandal Province, not far from Phnom Penh, will give us a fuller understanding of the abominable crimes perpetrated by the genocidal clique in Tuol Sleng. What astonished, petrified, and moved us was that, standing in the middle of a deserted area, is a high, open structure topped with corrugated iron sheets wherein row after row of bleached human skulls are stacked one on top of another. This is a cemetery that exists nowhere else on this earth. Not far away from this are the mass graves. Bleached bones can still be seen lying scattered on the green grass next to the graves. Night after night, the killers loaded the bodies of their victims in Tuol Sleng onto covered trucks and brought them here to dump into hastily dug pits. To date, a total of 126 mass graves have been unearthed in Cheung Ek.

We stood in silence in front of this burial site where 8,985 human skulls are arranged in an orderly manner. Which of these skulls belonged to Prof (Sin Sikhom), schoolgirl (Buon Borin), singer Sinn Susamut, and Mr Hu Nim, who was the ex-minister of information under Pol Pot and a celebrated victim of that regime?

On this ancient and tragedy-struck land, besides Tuol Sleng and Cheung Ek, there is also the Ampe Phnum Pagoda in Kampong Speu, where mass graves containing tens of thousands of bodies have been found, perhaps even exceeding the number at Cheung Ek. There are also mass graves filled with tens of thousands of bodies of the innocent in Kompong Cham; and countless other mass graves from Svay Rieng to Battambang, from Stung Treng to Komoong Som,

The motto adopted by the genocidal clique is that it is better to kill than to detain. It was under this abominable motto that 3,314,768 people were massacred in the course of 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days. In massacring more than 3 million people, the genocidal clique committed a crime against not only the Kampuchean people, but also against a part and the conscience of mankind.

More than 3 million people were massacred. This figure is equivalent to or many times larger than the population of certain UN member-countries at present. However, when tailing after Washington and Beijing to support the genocidal clique, have the member-countries of this international organization ever pondered this horrid figure? What ethic and law do they follow? Do they hear what the survivors of the horrible genocide in this country say?

The venerable (Sam Tien), a 75-year-old native of Ampe Phnum, is one of the 63,000 Buddhist monks who were forced to disrobe and join other people at hard labor. Nearly one-half of this number never returned. When we asked him how should the crimes perpetrated by the Pol Pot clique be judged by the law of Buddhism, the old monk, who was ordained at the age of 18, did not give an answer but spat disgustingly on the ground to express his indignation for the butchers. Then, stressing word after word, he said: We feel nothing except indignation and hatred. We will remember their crimes forever and must strive to protect the present peaceful life so as not to allow the Pol Pot clique to return to this land again.

Mr (Ung Pek), a communications technician, is one of the seven survivors among the 20,000 people detained at Tuol Sleng. Except himself and his son, all members of his family and relatives -- up to 50 persons -- were killed at this prison museum. Calling Pol Pot his number-one enemy, Mr (Ung Pek) said: Having been detained by this tyrannical regime for 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days was more than enough for me to understand it well.

For this reason, I chose to remain and work at this prison museum, where I can help collect and show evidence to expose the crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique and to make Tuol Sleng a lesson of hatred and struggle for the Kampuchean people in the present and future generations.

Then, in a low voice, Mr (Ung Pek) continued: Perhaps Beijing still nurtures the dream of bringing the Pol Pot clique or the disguised Pol Pot clique back to rule this country again. What a crazy dream! Do they know that we, the Kampuchean people, now have only one choice -- a life-and-death struggle. We can swear emphatically that we will fight them to the death and that there will be no place for them in Kampuchea.

Over the past 4 years, more and more people of conscience in various countries in the world have come to know the bloody face of the so-called coalition of Democratic Kampuchea. The genocidal clique cannot get a place under the sun here in Kampuchea.

AUSTRALIAFORMER PHILIPPINE NAVY OFFICER SAID TO SEEK ASYLUM

BK170705 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] A former top-ranking navy officer in the Philippines is reported to have sought political asylum in Australia. The man is reported to have told Australian authorities that he fears for his life if he returns to live under the Marcos regime in the Philippines.

He is identified as Commodore Jose Flor, military attache at the Philippine Embassy in Canberra between 1971 and 1975. He arrived in Australia recently with his family on a visitor's visa. Commodore Flor is believed to have told immigration officials he knew too much about government corruption in the Philippines and the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Both immigration and foreign affairs officials in Canberra have refused to comment on the report.

Reports Denied

BK191021 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] A former senior officer in the Philippines Navy has confirmed that he wants to live in Australia but has denied having sought political asylum. Retired Commodore Jose Flor said he had come to Australia to attend the birth and christening of his daughter's child.

Reports from Manila over the weekend suggested Commodore Flor feared for his life if he returned to the Philippines because he knew too much about the assassination of opposition leader, Benigno Aquino. In a statement issued in Canberra, Commodore Flor said he was an ordinary retired naval officer who knew nothing more of the assassination than what he had read in the newspapers.

An Australian Government spokesman later confirmed that Commodore Flor had applied for permanent residence in Australia and the request was being dealt with in a normal way.

MINISTER NOTES SANCTIONS APPLIED TO AEROFLOT

BK160913 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Australia's overseas airline, Qantas, and the country's domestic airlines have been directed to apply sanctions against the Soviet carrier, Aeroflot, for 60 days as part of the government's protest at the shooting down of a South Korean airliner in Soviet airspace.

The special minister of state, Mr Beazley, said that although Aeroflot did not fly into Australia, action could still be taken over cargo and ticketing arrangements. He said Qantas would suspend its commercial agreement with Aeroflot over the issue of tickets on either airline. Both Qantas and domestic airlines have been told not to honor tickets or cargo documents sold by Aeroflot and not to sell travel tickets which included carriage on Aeroflot. Travel agents have also been asked to apply the sanctions.

MURDANI SEES NO THREAT FROM SOUTH CHINA SEA

BK171303 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Indonesia sees no threat against it coming from the South China Sea because Indonesia has no enmities with the countries surrounding it, Indonesia's armed forces commander General L.B. Murdani said in Kuala Lumpur Friday.

Indonesia has no enmities with Malaysia, the Philippines or any of the other countries, so there is no reason for Indonesia to believe there is a threat from the South China Sea, General Murdani said at a news conference at the Subang International Airport. General Murdani, who arrived in Kuala Lumpur Wednesday to reciprocate a visit by his Malaysian counterpart to Indonesia last June, was about to leave Kuala Lumpur for Singapore on his way back to Indonesia after a tour of ASEAN countries.

WESTERN SAMOAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK180935 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] West Samoan Foreign Minister (Lauofo Meti) is now on a 10-day visit to Indonesia. He arrived in Jakarta on Saturday.

During his visit he will pay courtesy calls on President Suharto and Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah and hold talks with some ministers. Besides that, the Samoan minister will visit various development [projects] and tourist objects in the regions, such as Jakarta, Bali, Central Java, and East Timor. In East Timor, he will have talks with Governor Mario Carascalao and visit a development project at Malina.

In the United Nations General Assembly last year, West Samoa abstained during voting on the East Timor issue between Indonesia and Portugal. It is hoped it would support Indonesia's position in the United Nations General Assembly this year.

BRIEFS

TRANSMIGRATION FIGURES REPORTED -- As of the second week of September 1983, some 492,000 families of transmigrants have been resettled in transmigration projects in Sumatera, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, Irian Jaya, and Maluku. The target for transmigration during the current third 5-year development plan is 500,000 families. The majority of the transmigrants who have been resettled came from Java, Madura Island, Bali, and Nusatenggara. The resettlement of the remaining 8,000 families will be completed by the end of 1984. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Sep 83 BK]

FABIAN VER ORDERS SEPARATE AQUINO INVESTIGATION

HK172358 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver has ordered the military to conduct a separate investigation on the responsibility of Brigadier General Luther Custodio, the former commanding general of the Aviation Security Command [Avsecom], in the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino. Gen Ver also directed the inclusion in the investigation of the three military personnel who went on the China Airlines plane to take custody of the opposition leader, the 14 close-in security men, and other armed forces personnel detailed with the Avsecom.

The armed forces chief of staff designated three armed forces generals to conduct the fact-finding inquiry, with instruction to spare no one, leave no stone unturned, and get to the bottom of the case for the sake of our country and people.

MARCOS MEETS VATICAN OFFICIAL, URGES UNITY

HK172357 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] President Marcos yesterday upheld the principle of national reconciliation and said the government is pursuing a Filipino ideology calling for partnership rather than confrontation between members of society. The president made the statement during a 1-hour meeting with Agostino Cardinal Casaroli and other church leaders including Jaime Cardinal Sin. Casaroli is on an official visit to the Philippines.

The president said that in these times of global stress, this is when we need faith and we need the church and more spirituality. Casaroli for his part said that what we need is faith and wisdom. Addressing the church officials, the chief executive said there were a lot of problems facing the country, but that with their help, they will overcome. Cardinal Sin said he was optimistic.

Vatican Secretary of State Agostino Cardinal Casaroli has expressed confidence the Filipino people would overcome their present difficulties and proceed on the road to freedom, economic growth, and social progress. The visiting cardinal, who ranks second to Pope John Paul II, made the remarks during a welcome luncheon in his honor attended by the first lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Romualdez Marcos, at Malacanang. Cardinal Casaroli said development will be possible because of the harmony and love for peace of Filipino citizens. In her remarks, the first lady said unity and love among men could dispel conflicts, to arrive at a common goal.

DEMONSTRATIONS HELD AGAINST MARCOS IN MANILA

OW161303 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Manila, Sept. 16 (AFP) -- A civil disobedience campaign against President Ferdinand Marcos took a spectacular turn here today as the ultra-modern business district of Makati stopped work and erupted into a noise barrage.

Thousands poured out from their offices into Ayala Avenue, Makati's main thoroughfare, shouted their opposition to the Marcos government, while placards sprouted in a number of places saying "Marcos, resign."

Elsewhere, students participated in the campaign by boycotting classes and picketing leading English-language newspapers. In Makati, shredded telephone directories rained down along the 1 km-long avenue, while employees who remained in the buildings rattled window panes, banged empty cans and threw out long yellow ribbons.

The work stoppage and noise barrage was the latest twist in the civil disobedience campaign mounted by the JAJA (Justice for Aquino, Justice for All) in the wake of the August 28 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

The major international and Philippine banks, as well as virtually all the offices of top Philippine business and industrial establishments are located in Makati, the majority of them along Ayala Avenue. The Aquino funeral route would have passed Ayala Avenue but for the refusal of Makati Mayor Nemesio Zabut, who said that the business activity of the avenue could not afford to be disrupted by the funeral procession.

The protests started at 1545 local and at office closing time 75 minutes later thousands still milled along Ayala Avenue, where traffic virtually came to a standstill. Police blocked off both ends of the avenue in Manila's plush southern suburb but otherwise left the demonstrators alone. At one time, there were about four booming firecracker bursts that sent the crowds cheering.

Meanwhile, hundreds of students started to mount pickets on Manila's three major English-language dailies. The three were the DAILY EXPRESS, TIMES JOURNAL and BULLETIN TODAY. They have been lambasted by students and opposition groups for allegedly not telling the truth about the Aquino assassination. The government said that Mr. Aquino, 50, was shot dead by an ex-convict seconds after three soldiers escorted him from an airliner at Manila International Airport. Mr. Aquino had just ended three years of self-exile in the United States.

The civil disobedience campaign yesterday saw about 5,000 students gather in a public square to burn the effigies of Mr. Marcos and U.S. President Ronald Reagan before marching into Manila's downtown streets. Another highlight of the civil disobedience campaign is the spreading student boycott of classes in Manila's universities and colleges with Education Ministry officials admitting the situation was getting "critical."

Meanwhile, relatives and political collaborators of Mr. Aquino today called for "a national day of sorrow" on September 21, the 11th anniversary of Mr. Marcos's declaration of martial law. Although Mr. Marcos lifted martial law in 1981, opposition leaders claimed it was just "paper lifting" since the 66-year-old president retained all his emergency powers.

More on Manila Demonstrations

HK170017 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Some 3,000 to 4,000 followers of assassinated former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr held an antigovernment demonstration yesterday in Makati, the business and financial center.

The center of the demonstration was Ayala Avenue, lined with offices of banks, companies, financial institutions, stock exchanges, insurance firms and other establishments. The atmosphere was like New Year's Eve as demonstrators cheered, applauded, and chanted "Ninoy, Ninoy." Employees who did not take to the streets ripped yellow paper from telephone directories and showered them from the office windows on the people below. Others hurled down computer printouts, typewriter ribbons, and yellow toilet paper. The color yellow had symbolized Aquino's homecoming to the Philippines after 3 years of self-exile in the United States. Motorists blared their horns, adding to the uproar. Several firecracker blasts rocked the scene.

In Manila, some demonstrators massed before the offices of several newspapers in Intramuros and the port area, and gave speeches and leaflets hitting the local press.

Security Tightened

HK182354 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] First in the news, nationwide security measures have been implemented by the constabulary, police, and school authorities against violent demonstrations. The measures were mapped out in meetings among officials of the constabulary, the Metrocom [Metropolitan Command], police authorities, and the Ministry of Education. Metrocom Commander Major General Prospero Olivas, police district chiefs in Metro Manila, and Education Ministry officials led by Minister Onofre Corpuz, and representatives of the Metropolitan School Security Association and school heads attended the conference. They agreed that the situation could become tense from now until September 21, which is the anniversary of the declaration of martial law, which ushered in the new society.

The security measures were taken due to reports that radicals have been urging school boycotts and distributing leaflets agitating Metro Manila students to join protest rallies against the Aquino assassination. Among the measures to ensure security in schools were the wearing of proper identification cards at all times by the students, searches of bags, books and other things carried by students in entering campuses, and the reinforcement of security men. Riot police units were also placed on full alert.

Meanwhile PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos ordered all security forces to exercise the use of reasonable force against violent demonstrations anywhere in the country. The order was issued by the PC chief in the wake of reports that radical elements are poised to stage demonstrations during the next few days. Gen Ramos cautioned security units of the police and constabulary to use maximum tolerance to the point of gentleness against demonstrators.

MINISTER WARNS ON ACTIONS OF 'FOREIGN POWERS'

HK190001 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Labor Minister Blas Ople has warned Filipinos that foreign powers are out to propel political, economic, and social dislocation in the country. The purpose of these foreign powers, according to Ople, is to divide and decimate the ranks of Filipino citizens. He said these elements could agitate Filipinos into a confrontational posture and take advantage of the situation. This could push the country into an abyss from which there is no return or recovery.

This was declared by the minister at a Lions Club speech in Bacolod City. Minister Ople did not identify the foreign powers threatening the country, but he said they had organized their local proxies to propel political, economic, and social dislocation by taking advantage of the situation.

In warning against the advocates of disunity and confrontation, Minister Ople pointed out that President Marcos himself had always expressed willingness to help strengthen the opposition, and challenged them to unite and discover their legitimate strength.

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